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New England Society of Pennsylvania

24th

Twenty-Fourth Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-second, 1904

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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

Forefathers' Day

New England Society of Pennsylvania

December Twenty-second, 1904

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Council of the Society, 1905

President

Theodore Frothingham

Vice-Presidents

Joseph G. Darlington
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
George Mather Randle
Clarence H. Clark

TWO YEARS

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

THREE YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore N. Ely
Hon. Charles Emory Smith

Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
George Mather Randle
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Clarence H. Clark
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
Theodore N. Ely
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge

Presidents

1882-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-05 . . . Theodore Frothingham

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-05 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-05 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1905 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-05 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-05 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1905 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler
1881-82 . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1905 . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1905 . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . W. D. Winsor
1892 Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 J. R. Claghorn
1893 Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1905 . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-05 Hon. Charles Emory Smith

1895-98 . . . Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901 . . Charles A. Brinley
1899-1905 . . Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-05 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-05 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-05 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-05 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-05 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-05 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S. T. D.



Treasury

E. P. Borden, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania:

1903.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash		$1,217.41
1904.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from members :		
		Initiation fees		120.00
		Annual dues		996.00
		Life membership		50.00
		Philadelphia Trust, etc., interest .		29.43
				$2,412.84
1904.	Nov. 1.	By paid sundry bills	$629.96	
		" Dinner Fund . . .	505.36	
				$1,135.32
		Balance in Philadelphia Trust, etc.,		1,277.52
				$2,412.84

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1904.
E. E.

Audited December 28, 1904, and found correct, showing balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1, 1904, $1,277.52.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Treasury

E. P. Borden, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

Monument Fund

1903.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	$7,760.18
1904.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from subscriptions,	290.00
		Philadelphia Trust, etc., Interest .	135.44
			$8,185.62
1904.	Mar. 8.	By paid Augustus Saint-Gaudens . .	$2,000.00
	Oct. 31.	" " " " . . .	3,000.00
			$5,000.00
		Balance in Philadelphia Trust, etc.,	3,185.62
			$8,185.62

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1904.
E. E.

Audited December 28, 1904, and found correct, showing balance in hands of the Treasurer, November 1, 1904, $3,185.62.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Objects of the Society

¶ The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	$ 5 00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3 00
Life Membership	50 00

Payable after election.

¶ Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

¶ The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

¶ The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary,*
328 Chestnut Street.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting

¶ The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 9th, 1904, at the Manufacturers' Club.

¶ President Theodore Frothingham presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, as they had been printed in the Year Book for 1903, and distributed to the members.

¶ The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the Council for audit and publication. (See page 13 of this book.) The Treasurer's report of subscriptions to the Monument Fund, and of payments to the sculptor, was read and likewise referred to Council. (See page 14 of this book.)

¶ A report of the proceedings of Council was presented. Three meetings have been held during the year.

¶ During the year two members have resigned. Seven members have died, viz:

Francis Gordon Bates	John A. Harding
John M. Butler	Clarke Merchant
John C. Fuller	William A. Pratt

Hiram C. Roberts

¶ Present membership, 399.

¶ During the summer the statue of the Pilgrim has been cast and is now ready for shipment. Eight thousand dollars of the contract price—$10,000—has been paid to Mr. Saint-Gaudens. An effort recently undertaken to secure the other $2,000 has been so far successful that there is every reason to believe the Statue Fund will be

complete before the end of 1904. The cost of the pedestal, estimated at $3,000, must also be secured before a permanent installation can take place.

¶ A suggestion has received favor that the statue be placed permanently on some site on the proposed Parkway between the City Hall and the Park, rather than on the site hitherto selected in the Park itself.

¶ As the Parkway will not be ready for statues for several years, a further suggestion has been made that the statue be placed temporarily on some prominent spot in the center of the city.

¶ If such a site can be had the statue can be placed there at an early date, and at a small cost, where it may stand awaiting both the preparation of the permanent site and the collection of the Pedestal Fund.

¶ Following the Council report, on motion of Mr. Converse, the whole matter of the Memorial Statue was referred back to the Council with power.

¶ On motion of Mr. George Wood, a Committee of five members was ordered to make nominations of officers and directors to serve the ensuing year.

¶ The President appointed as this Committee Mr. George Wood, Mr. E. Burgess Warren, Mr. Lewis Lillie, Mr. Horace E. Taylor and Mr. Richard A. Lewis.

¶ Pending the report of this Committee, the Committee on Admissions reported favorably on the following applicants:

Rev. A. J. Arnold
Everett H. Plummer, Jr.
John Entriken Stevenson
Maxwell Stevenson, Jr.
Henry Mears Stevenson
Richard D. Wood

who were, on motion, elected members.

¶ The resignations of

George W. Swett and
Ralph T. Hale

were received and accepted.

¶ The President presented an interesting statement of his efforts, successful and otherwise, in securing speakers for the coming Festival, and quoting from the minutes of an earlier New England Society in Philadelphia, he comforted himself and our Society that there were as many if not greater difficulties experienced in the getting of speakers for a New England celebration fifty years ago as now.

¶ The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

President.—Theodore Frothingham.

Vice-Presidents. { Joseph G. Darlington,
Thomas E. Cornish.

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden.

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford.

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

Roland G. Curtin, M. D.,
Justus C. Strawbridge,
Theodore N. Ely,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

¶ The report was accepted, and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket nominated. On announcement of the ballot the gentlemen named were declared elected.

¶ Mr. Cornish, for the Entertainment Committee, reported on the arrangements which have been made at the Bellevue-Stratford for the Festival on the 22d inst.

¶ On motion of Mr. Lewis the Society adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the price of tickets for the annual banquet be fixed at Seven Dollars each, and the price of boxes for ladies be Ten Dollars each; that the limit of tickets be three for each member, and the Entertainment Committee be given power to reduce the number to one each if they find it necessary.

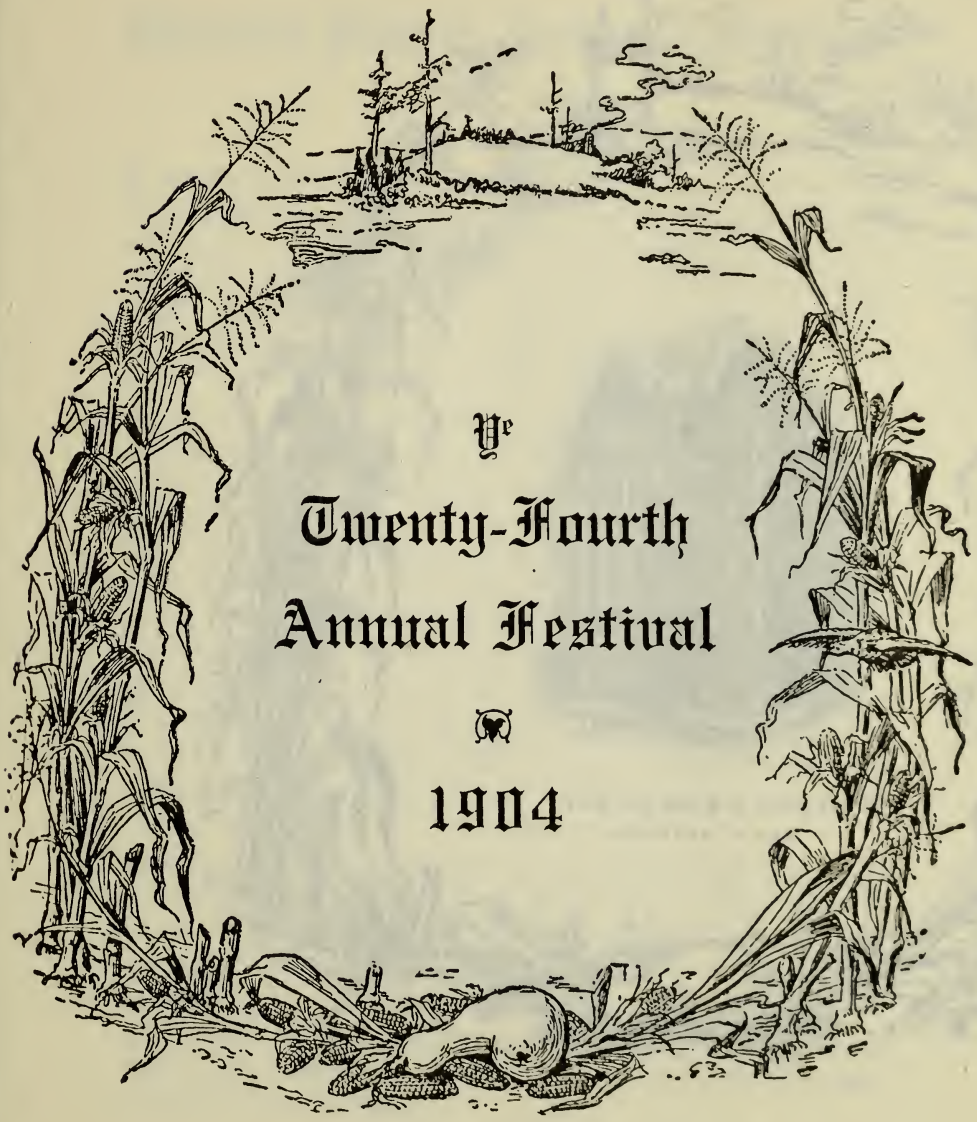
¶ The President called to the attention of the Society that various patriotic societies are placing windows in the Memorial Chapel now being erected at Valley Forge, whereupon, on motion of Rev. Dr. Dana, the placing of a memorial window in the chapel by this Society was referred to the Council with favorable recommendation.

¶ On motion of Mr. Converse the Council was requested to consider the proper disposition of archives of this Society.

¶ On motion of Mr. George Wood the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Manufacturers' Club for the use of the assembly room for this meeting.

¶ The meeting then adjourned.

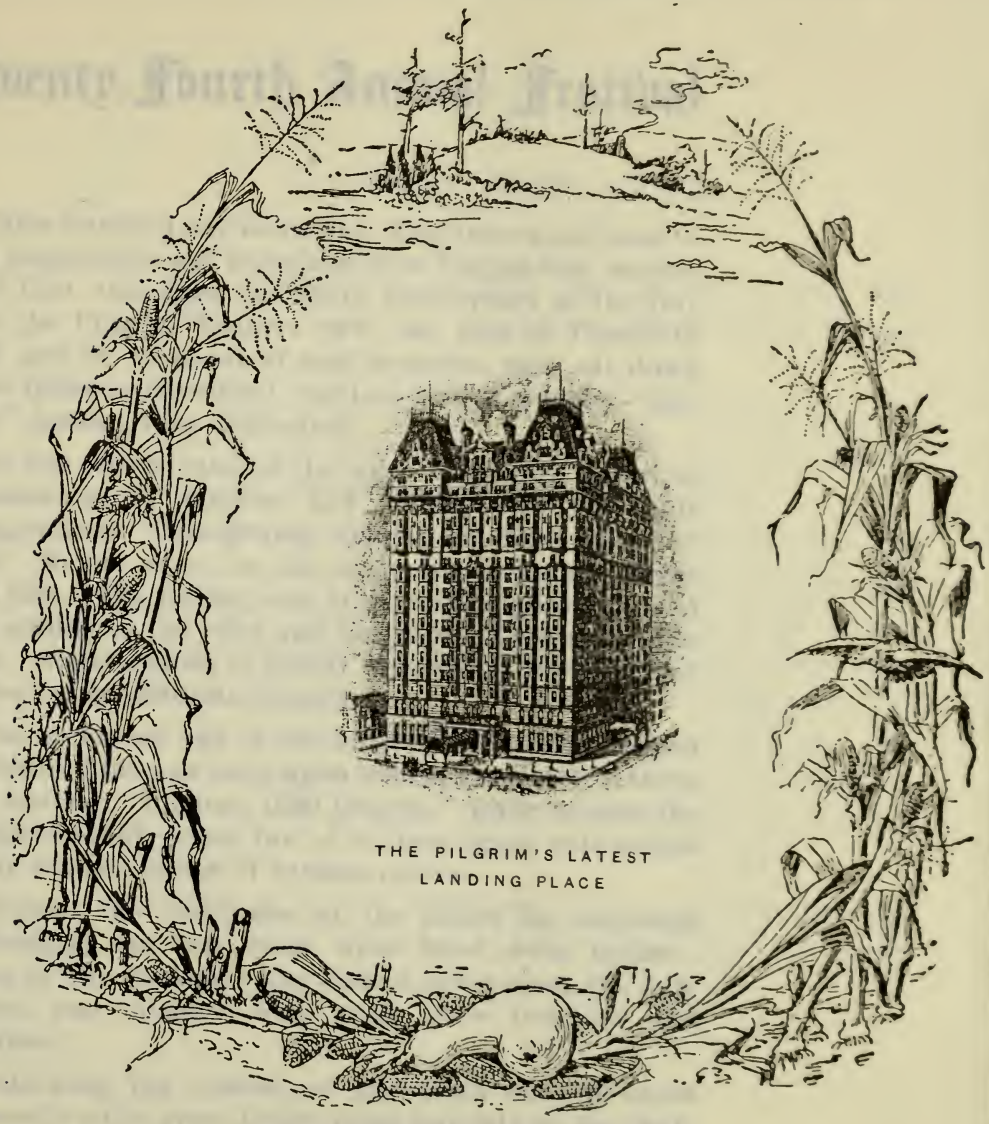
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Sec'y.



Ye

Twenty-Fourth Annual Festival

1904



THE PILGRIM'S LATEST
LANDING PLACE



Twenty-Fourth Annual Festival

¶ Three hundred and more New Englanders and sons of New Englanders and friends of New Englanders remembered that this was the 284th anniversary of the Day when the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on Plymouth Rock, and so, in honor of that occasion, they sat down in the Bellevue-Stratford, and in a sort of glorified "old-style" fashion they celebrated.

¶ As the diners entered the room they were moved to exclamations of surprise and delight over the table arrangements. Everything suggested New England ideas. Menus were in the shape and color of Boston bean pots. The tables were laden with apples and field corn, adding to the color and fragrance of red and white roses. Apple butter, in dainty gray stone crocks, added further to the old-time illusions.

¶ The orchestra end of the balcony above was draped in colonial blue and buff, upon which, in electric letters, were spelled, "Puritan 1620 Pilgrim," while behind the President's table was a row of fir trees aglow with scores of tiny electric lamps of various colors.

¶ Toward the conclusion of the dinner the balconies overhanging the ball room were filled with ladies—guests of the Society—who looked down upon the banqueters and mingled with them their laughter and applause.

¶ Following the custom of the olden time all stood reverently while grace before meat was said by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Eckels.

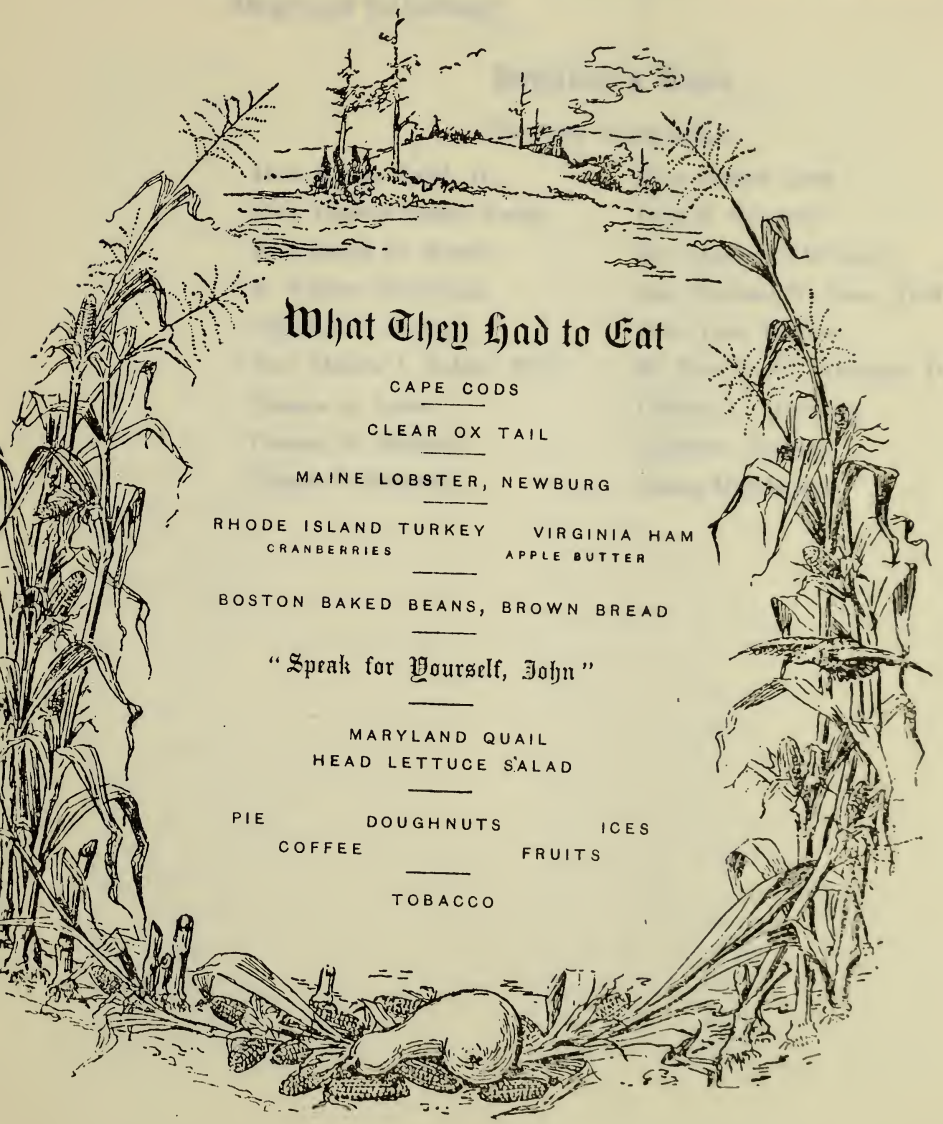
Grace Before Meat.

¶ *Almighty God, we adore Thee; we stand to bless Thee. "Our Fathers trusted in Thee; they trusted in Thee and Thou didst deliver them."*

¶ *"There is no God like unto Thee in Heaven above or on the earth beneath, Who keepest covenant and mercy with Thy servants who walk before Thee with all their heart."*

¶ *O God, in Whose hand are the ways of men and Who turnest them as the rivers of water are turned, we thank Thee that Thou did'st turn the faces of our Fathers to this Western World. We thank Thee they brought with them a great devotion to God, to "Laws, Truth and Justice." We thank Thee for the preservation of these things among us this day. We most humbly beseech Thee, O God, to assist* US *to preserve a great love for the things that are "Honest and Just and Pure and Good."*

¶ *Bless us, O Lord, in this our Annual Assembly, and may we eat before the Lord, and rejoice and give God thanks through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.*



What They Had to Eat

CAPE CODS

CLEAR OX TAIL

MAINE LOBSTER, NEWBURG

RHODE ISLAND TURKEY — CRANBERRIES

VIRGINIA HAM — APPLE BUTTER

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, BROWN BREAD

"Speak for Yourself, John"

MARYLAND QUAIL

HEAD LETTUCE SALAD

PIE — DOUGHNUTS — ICES

COFFEE — FRUITS

TOBACCO



¶ The members and guests were seated as shown by diagrams following:

President's Table

Theodore Frothingham.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr.,	Hon. Arthur Lord,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,	John H. Converse,
Rev. David M. Steele,	Hon. James T. Mitchell,
N. Parker Shortridge,	Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
Theodore Voorhees,	Hon. John Weaver,
Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.,	Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D.D.,
Francis A. Lewis,	Charles C. Harrison,
Charles H. Mathews,	Clarkson Clothier,
Joseph P. Mumford,	Emlen Hutchinson.

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

Carl G. Lorenz,
Henry T. Kent,
Alfred L. Ward,
Robert Pilling,
B. P. Moulton,
E. H. Plummer, Jr.,
E. H. Plummer,
H. M. Lewis,
Dr. L. J. Loutenbach,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Wm. E. Helme,
W. L. Rowland,
Raymond S. Clark,
Wm. B. Bratton,
Charles E. Clark,
Clement Weaver,
Henry T. Kingston,
John J. Collier,
A. P. Irwin,
A. C. Snowman,
Wm. Speakman,
Wm. Gray Knowles,
Henry F. Kenney,
Horatio B. Hackett,
John McCleary,
W. C. Haddock,
John Dunlap, Jr.,
Edward W. Burt,
George B. Evans,
Horace E. Taylor,
John A. Gill,
Charles M. Whitcomb,
Robert E. Coxe,
F. H. Treat,
Wm. F. North,
Julius A. Bailey,
Clarence P. King,
James C. Corry,
Wm. R. Lyman,
Thomas B. Rice,
H. C. Atkinson,
John Kisterbock,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
Lewis A. Riley,
Thomas L. Hodge,
Dr. Oliver P. Carman,
George H. Cliff,
Stephen W. White,
J. Warner Hutchins,
Charles L. Power,
Gregory C. Kelly,
Robert A. Shillingford,
Hon. H. J. McClure,
Wm. D. Kelly,
Dr. J. H. Carmichael,
George M. Reynolds,
Frank W. Reynolds,
Edward W. Mumford,
Edgar H. Mumford.

Table B

Justus C. Strawbridge.

Francis B. Reeves,
George S. Strawbridge,
E. N. Wright,
Frederick H. Strawbridge,
H. M. Steele,
W. H. Futrell,
A. F. Thompson,
Charles B. Crowell,
Dr. W. B. Van Lennep,
James Pollock,
Frank R. Shattuck,
Henry A. Fry,
Clayton F. Banks,
George W. Banks,
John Strong,
John A. McDowell,
N. Percy Simpson,
Joseph H. Seaver,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Dr. Alfred Stengel,
Charles Este, Jr.,
Charles Este,
Samuel Bell, Jr.
A. G. Hetherington,
John S. Gerhard,
Theophilus P. Chandler,
Dr. Charles B. Williams,
Dr. John B. Chapin,
Dr. E. N. Brush,
Dr. DeForest Willard,
Hon. James M. Beck,
J. Levering Jones,
Wm. W. Justice,
Dr. J. D. McQuillan,
Frank K. Strawbridge,
D. L. Anderson,
J. W. Morton, Jr.,
John A. Anderson,
Franklin M. Potts,
George E. Shaw,
George H. Lewars,
Waldo M. Claflin,
Charles S. Walton,
Charles L. Brown,
George F. Schelling,
John A. S. Brown,
George K. Breintnall,
Francis Milne,
David Milne,
Caleb J. Milne, Jr.,
Caleb J. Milne,
Austin S. Horn,
George H. Hill.
Peter Boyd,
George P. Morgan,
Francis A. Howard,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
E. S. W. Farnum,
Edgar H. Butler,
Rev. Charles D. Nevin.

Table C

Joseph G. Darlington.

Edward T. Stotesbury,
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler,
Clement A. Griscom,
James C. Brooks,
Charles E. Pugh,
John B. Thayer,
Henry S. Grove,
Robert C. Lippincott,
Henry Seymour Darlington,
Morris L. Clothier,
Henry J. Davis, Jr.,
Grahame Wood,
Herman P. Kremer,
Wm. M. Barrett,
George Wood,
Samuel Rea,
Richard D. Wood,
Levi L. Rue,
Percival Roberts, Jr.,
Wm. J. Faires,
Miers Busch,
Benjamin M. Faires,
Walter G. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
Chauncey H. Brush,
W. L. Brown,
H. O. Hildebrand,
Dr. Charles P. Turner,
Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D.,
Lincoln Godfrey,
John P. Green,
George F. Baer,
John McFadden,
H. C. Lloyd,
Colonel R. Dale Benson,
George H. McFadden,
Alfred C. Harrison,
H. B. Thompson,
H. S. DeCoster,
John Hampton Barnes,
Wm. H. Barnes,
E. Shirley Borden,
Fred H. Shelton,
Edward P. Borden,
Wm. F. Reed,
John S. Bioren,
Tatnall Paulding,
H. Bartol Brazier,
Holstein DeHaven,
Joseph H. Brazier,
Edward H. Levis,
Joseph S. Bunting,
Charles D. Barney,
Harold Peirce,
Dr. J. N. Mitchell,
Isaac R. Davis,
Lieut. Fred. K. Wooley,
E. Burgess Warren,
Rev. Louis F. Benson,
Silas Aldrich.

Table D

Theodore N. Ely.

Samuel T. Bodine,
A. Maxwell Sheppard,
A. B. Lovejoy,
Robert E. Altemus,
Joseph T. Richards,
George W. B. Fletcher,
Marshall H. Runk,
Parker S. Williams,
Louis B. Runk,
Wm. F. Dreer,
J. Milton Colton,
Harry C. Roberts,
John H. Sheldon,
Stedman Bent,
Gershon Smith,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Charles Westing,
Henry S. Hale,
Charles W. Welsh,
J. Warren Hale,
Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland,
Bernard T. Converse,
Charles A. Converse,
Dr. T. Hewson Bradford,
Alba B. Johnson,
Merle Middleton,
Wm. P. Henszey,
Edgar G. Thomas,
Samuel W. Vauclain,
Arthur L. Church,

W. W. Atterbury,
Charles E. Brinley,
Charles A. Brinley,
Frank R. Tobey,
Horace A. Doan,
Joseph T. Richards,
W. Copeland Furber,
H. C. Felton,
E. Boyd Weitzell,
Charles Carver,
George M. Randle,
S. Morris Lillie,
Lewis Lillie,
Lewis C. Lillie,
Edward G. Sanger,
Rev. Charles E. Dunn,
Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.,
Edmund Hammersley,
Wm. Burnham,
W. W. Stevenson,
Thomas a'Becket,
Dr. C. L. Furbush,
G. W. Chapin,
E. W. Jenkins,
Amos Wakelin,
George A. Bigelow,
Harold Goodwin,
Rev. A. J. Arnold,
Thomas S. Harrison,
Louis S. Fiske,
Atwood Smith.

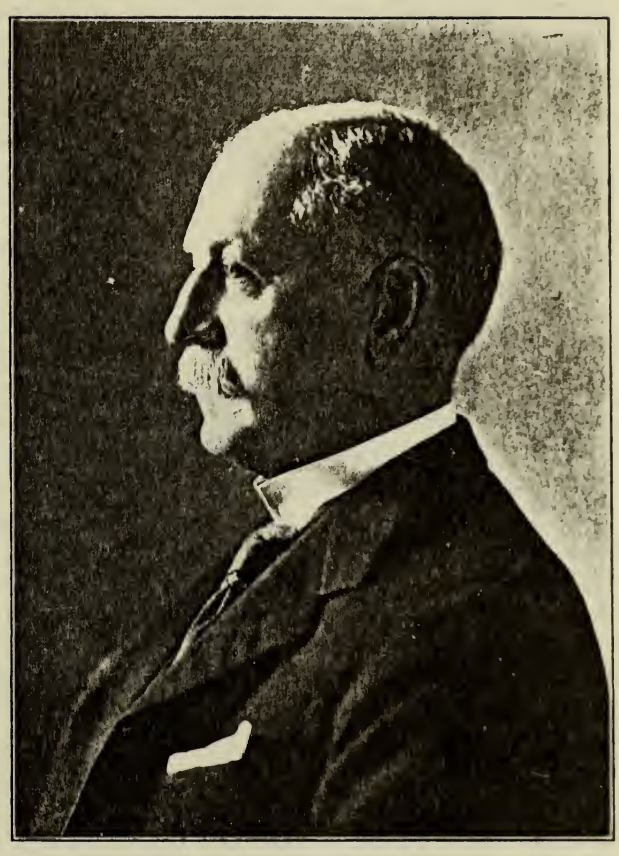
Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. J. B. Walker,
A. H. Stillwell,
Samuel Porcher,
Winthrop Sargent,
C. P. Coleman,
Colonel Samuel Bell,
J. Jacob Mohr,
James T. Comly,
John L. Kinsey,
Charles A. Doe,
Edwin S. Thompson,
John G. Caruth,
John R. Kendrick,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
Dr. O. G. L. Lewis,
T. Chester Walbridge,
Lewis Leiders,
Daniel S. Ewing,
Harrison Leiders,
George F. Hoffman,
Henry S. Richardson,
Joseph DeF. Junkin,
A. L. English,
Colonel P. H. Carr,
Dr. James H. Closson,
C. B. Dungan,
George M. Miacas,
George L. Dungan,
Hon. C. S. Vandegrift,
Albert F. Kelly,
Frederick C. Schoff,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
T. Ashley Blythe,
Job T. Pugh,
Dr. Francis Holden,
Harry B. French,
Henry S. Furness,
The "Press,"
The "Ledger,"
The "North American,"
The "Record,"
The "Inquirer,"
Henry M. Stevenson,
Maxwell Stevenson, Jr.,
Shipley W. Evans,
W. Y. Anderson,
N. F. Evans,
Charles T. Evans,
John W. Whittier,
Clarence W. Scott,
Dr. Frank E. Bassett,
W. Allan Brown,
E. Irwin Scott,
Howard Pusey,
Dr. H. B. Allyn,
Dr. James Ely Talley,
Dr. George Morley Marshall,
Inman Horner.



The Addresses





THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
President 1904-05.

The Addresses

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¶ With the sound of the President's gavel (at nine o'clock p.m.) social intercourse was temporarily suspended, the hum of conversation ceased and the diners gathered closer to the main table, where the speakers of the evening were stationed.

¶ President Frothingham made the introductory address. After a cordial greeting from the company he said:

¶ Fellow Members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania and Honored Guests: We have met to-night to celebrate the two hundred and eighty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, and the twenty-fourth of the founding of this Society; to recall the deeds of noble ancestors, and pledge ourselves anew to endeavor to the best of our abilities to be worthy of the glorious inheritance we have received from them. Each advancing age and generation is apt to carelessly accept and appropriate the works of their predecessors, unmindful of the labors by which the blessings they enjoy have been accomplished, and it is a good thing to meet as we do to-night to keep green memories, to awake our dormant enthusiasms, and, in the words of our Constitution, "Honor our worthy ancestry." The story is an old one—284 years old—of how the Pilgrim Fathers, exiles for conscience' sake, left their beautiful mother country, and, in their frail craft, braving the perils of the winter's ocean, sought a land in which they could be free—free to think, free to speak, free to act, free to worship. The land they found was bleak and inhospitable, but their hand was set to the plough, and though out of that small company of one hundred and two, fifty died from sickness and cold and hunger during that first

dreadful winter, not one turned back when the opportunity was offered the following spring. It is an old story, but not too old, I think, to be repeated at a gathering of New Englanders on the evening of Forefathers' Day.

¶ Regarding the popular conception of the most prominent traits of our Puritan ancestors, as depicted by Hume and Macaulay, they certainly were not the sour-visaged, embittered fanatics these historians would make them appear, when, among other uncomplimentary things Macaulay says: "The Puritans hated bear-baiting, not on account of the pain it gave the bear, but because of the pleasure it gave the spectators,"—for these men, having passed through many and great trials of body and mind, and having lost homes and kindred, after years of disaster and persecution, were not attuned to sport and gaiety; they were sober and earnest, and took life thoughtfully and seriously; they felt they had a mission in the world, and intended to fulfill it, and had no time for may-poles, dancing on the green, and other light pleasures of this description.

¶ Upon doctrinal matters, and such burning questions as that of original sin, although individuals undoubtedly had very decided opinions, I cannot learn that as a body they held much stronger views than many of their descendants; and probably the answer of an Irishman who, by some chance, attended a gathering to discuss this question, would apply as well then as now, for being asked what he had heard at the meeting, said that as far as he could make out, one-half of the people thought Adam was a bad man only after Eve had persuaded him to eat the apple, but the other half thought he was a son of a gun from the beginning. The Puritan may have fined a man for kissing his wife on Sunday, but he led the battle for religious liberty. Whatever they had to do they did with all their might, and Cotton Mather tells

a story of a Boston divine who went to preach to the fishermen of Marblehead, and earnestly exhorted them not to forget religion, which was the main end of man. "Oh, no," said one of the fishermen, "religion is all very well, and is the main end doubtless in Boston, but here at Marblehead the main end is cod fishing."

¶ "By their fruits ye shall know them," and Praise-God Barebones, scattering the enemies of the Lord at Naseby or Marston Moor, was none the worse for the names given him in derision by the historians and cavaliers of James and Charles.

¶ I have lately been reading a very interesting work by Nathaniel Shaler, Dean of the Harvard Scientific School, in which he traces for ages upon ages the development of man down through the dim vistas of the prehistoric past, from the Ice Age and cave-dwelling ancestor, by slow and steady advancement ever on through races and peoples, gradually emerging from barbarism and savagery to the nations led and swayed by and blindly following chief or king or Kaiser, until by slow but sure development the independent-thinking individual was evolved; and such men as Hampden and Cromwell, Bradford and the Pilgrim Fathers, and Winthrop and the Puritans broke through their bonds, and, emerging from their darkness, started the exodus of the independent thinker, the seeker after freedom, to the new world; and what they and their descendants have done in this "sweet land of liberty" is writ so clear and bright that all the world can read and honor and respect. God grant it may ever be so, and that the children may follow in the footsteps of their Fathers. America still needs, and never more than now, in the height of her prosperity, such men of independent, earnest thought as fashioned our early Commonwealth, and in the words of the poet, calls—

"Bring me men to match my mountains,
Bring me men to match my plains,
Men with Empires in their purpose.
And new eras in their brains,
Pioneers to clear thought's marshlands
And to cleanse old error's fen;
Bring me men to match my mountains.
Bring me men."

And in the old Puritan stronghold, on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, such men are to-day being fashioned to think and act and answer to their country's call—to think independently and highly, and do conscientiously and bravely the work that comes to their hands. Such men as came at Lincoln's call—

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more."

Such men as that spotless and fearless old Puritan, George Frisbee Hoar, who, after fifty-two years given to the service of his State and country, lately passed from among us to join his worthy ancestors, beloved and mourned by the entire Nation; such men as Charles William Eliot, of the purest Puritan ancestry, for the past thirty-five years president of the college founded only sixteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, whose graduates are at the present time representing their country as ambassadors at the courts of most of the great nations of Europe, and, coming nearer home, numbers among her children the President of these United States, our Attorney-General, and many others high in the councils of the Nation, a company worthy of their great teacher.

¶ The man who is satisfied to live upon the hard-earned reputation of famous ancestors is of small account in this country of ours; but he who plays his part manfully, doing his best to live up to the high standard set by worthy ancestry, is the man the country needs; and these annual meetings of ours serve, I think, a two-fold pur-

pose—the honoring of those immortals every New Englander delights to honor, and the quickening and spurring on of each one of us to bravely endeavor to follow in their footsteps, and prove himself worthy of his glorious heritage.

The Pilgrim spirit has not fled,
It walks in noon's broad light,
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead
With the holy stars by night.
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And will guard this ice-bound shore,
'Till the waves of the bay where the Mayflower lay
Shall foam and freeze no more.

¶ The address was heartily applauded.

¶ The President announced the first in the series of toasts, as follows: Gentlemen, before I have the pleasure of introducing to you the speakers of the evening, who have honored us with their presence, I propose a toast to which, I am sure, all here will respond with enthusiasm.

¶ I ask you to fill your glasses, and, all standing, drink to the health, long life and happiness of the President of these United States.

¶ (The entire company applauded the request, and, after rising and honoring the toast, joined in singing to orchestral accompaniment, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.")

The Puritan's Part in the American

¶ The President: Last year we gave ourselves the pleasure of inviting the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts to be our guest at our Annual Banquet of 1903, but found his popularity was such that he had already received, in advance of ours, some sixteen invitations to attend similar functions. We accordingly took time by the forelock, and then and there invited him for this evening, and were fortunate in receiving his very friendly acceptance.

¶ Since then something unusual and unexpected has happened in the Bay State, the Republican candidate for Governor being snowed under by the Democratic candidate by some 36,000 votes; but our Republican Lieutenant-Governor was re-elected by the very remarkable majority, under the circumstances, of some 40,000, which shows he is still as popular as he was when we asked him to be our guest a year ago.

¶ I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who will speak to the toast, "The Puritan's Part in the American."

Response by Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts

¶ Lieutenant-Governor Guild, upon rising, was enthusiastically welcomed. His remarks, delivered with characteristic humor and eloquence, were interspersed with frequent outbursts of applause and merriment. He said:

¶ Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to assure you that it is not an unusual thing for a Republican to be re-elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

¶ It is for me, Mr. President, a great pleasure to be permitted to be present here to-night; but "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," it is to me a source of much embarrassment to be surprised so delightfully by the presence of your more charming guests, the ladies. I had expected to deliver an address intended entirely for the sterner portion of the company, but I am reminded of what the Kentucky colonel said, who, when slightly under the influence of the wine of the country, was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Ladies." By the way, if you have noticed after-dinner speakers, you may have discovered that, when they are not at all



embarrassed but perfectly at ease, they always move around the table or furniture in front of them. My Kentucky friend, when unexpectedly called upon, began with: "Mr. Chairman—I would say, gentlemen of the jury—I mean, my dear friends; that is, ladies and gentlemen, we are here to-day—I might say I am unexpectedly to respond to the toast, "The Ladies." It is needless for me to say, sir, that no American gentleman is ever unprepared, sir, to rise and respond to a toast to the ladies. Oh, woman, charming woman"—then an idea struck him—"as the poet so eloquently expresses it,

> "Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy and hard to please"—

here he mixed up his Walter Scott and Alexander Pope—

> "But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

(General merriment.)

¶ My predecessor in the office which I am still prepared to hold was asked if he didn't find it very difficult when suddenly confronted with the strenuous duties of a Lieutenant-Governor, and he is reported to have replied: "If I ever become Governor I may find it difficult, but I have been a married man for fifteen years and am accustomed to being Lieutenant-Governor."

¶ Seriously speaking, what should we do without our better halves, and is it not fitting that at this celebration, in which we speak of the services of the Pilgrim Fathers, we should not forget the Pilgrim Mothers? You remember that beautiful picture by the Italian poet Dante, in which he describes that, after passing through the infernal regions with a man as his guide, he approaches the upper realm, ascending from height to height, and is guided by a woman, the shade of the one woman who had been all in all to him upon this earth

in those happy days in Italy; and as he finally rises to the seventh heaven, his own grosser and more material nature is ignorant of his whereabouts, and he only becomes conscious that he is in the seventh heaven by the supernal beauty that beams from the face of Beatrice. Is it not so with all of us in this work-a-day world of ours, in the worry, the heat and the sweat of daily conflict? There is no one of us, no matter how hard his masculine nature, who has not found his truest inspiration in the benediction that has beamed upon him from the face of some pure woman, whether wife or sister or mother or daughter.

¶ Continuing, Mr. Guild said:

¶ It is a high privilege, on this day, consecrated to memories of the founding of our country, to bring the greetings of Massachusetts to Pennsylvania. No one of the Old Thirteen has a monopoly to such memories. We need not contrast the measure of service of Winthrop with that of Penn. It is enough that we owe a debt to both. The stubborn resistance of Bunker Hill foreshadowed the stern endurance of Valley Forge. The rocking steeples of Boston when a foreign foe for the last time trod the streets of the Puritan capital sounded but a prelude to that triumphant clangor that sprang to life with the first note of Philadelphia's Independence Bell swelling in ever-widening waves to die in a tinkling spray of sound only when they reached the parched savannahs of Georgia, and the salt sea fogs of Maine.

¶ If we, as scions of the Puritan stock, speak to-day of the Puritan's contribution to our institutions, it is not because we feel that his was the only contribution.

¶ Like most strong peoples the United States is of mixed stock. Latin and Celt and Teuton built up the Roman Empire; Phœnician and Roman and Gaul and Frank mingle in the Frenchman; Briton and Dane and

Saxon bred the Englishman. To which of these can it be said that the American owes nothing?

¶ Washington, Adams, Lafayette, Carroll, Schuyler, Pulaski, Von Steuben, Paul Jones; it needs but to name the men of the Revolution to remind us that the blood not of England, Scotland and Ireland only, but of well-nigh every nation of Europe, flowed from the first in the veins of the young republic. The roots of the trees spread far asunder, the trunk is upright and one.

¶ Romance has gilded the settlement of Florida and Canada. The glittering conquestador with morion and arquebus, the gay coureur de bois in blanket and buskin, are romantic figures beside whom the settler of New England, the serious Puritan in sombre brown and gray, cuts an inconspicuous and perhaps unpleasing figure.

THE PURITAN IN LITERATURE.

¶ Polite literature has been none too kind to him. Shakespeare caricatured the Puritans in Malvolio. Old Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy could find no better terms for them than "rude, illiterate, capricious, base fellows." The one quotation by which Lord Macaulay is best known is the smart sentence in which he declares that the Puritans "did not believe in bear-baiting; not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." Even Charles Dickens speaks of them as "an uncomfortable people, who thought it highly meritorious to dress in a hideous manner."

¶ Though the Puritans and the memory of them thus for generations afforded material for those who pander to the thoughtless with caricature, lampoon and idle jest, yet their work and their fame are safe, secured in that consciousness of right that the Latin proverb maker declared to be a brazen wall against the shafts of slan-

der. Song and play and ballad may chant the praises of the Cavalier, but History gives her laurel to the Roundhead.

¶ The horsemen who rode so bravely behind Prince Rupert and King Charles have left us a world of romance, but it was the stern-faced followers of John Knox and John Hampden, the Scottish Covenanters and the English Puritans, who overthrew the tyranny of kings and left us no legacy, indeed, in the realm of fancy but sound, hard facts in the shape of the rights of the people, the very foundation of the structure of this Republic.

¶ The gentlemen who sought a Western Golconda at Jamestown called themselves Adventurers. The plain people who first sought the shores of bleak New England we know as Pilgrims. The Adventurers came to the New World to seek their fortune; the Pilgrims and Puritans to earn it. No weak-hearted wail went up from bleak New England at her early sufferings. Hunger, cold and savages could not turn these brave hearts from their purpose. When the biting New England winter found them without further supply of food they gathered the acorns from the woods, the clams and mussels from the beaches, and glorified God, to use the old words, "who had given them to suck of the abundance of the seas and of treasure hid in the sands."

PURITANISM A SOCIAL UPRISING.

¶ To understand the Puritan it is necessary to understand the times that gave him birth. He was not merely the follower of a religious creed that differed from the one originally accepted in Europe. Indeed, though the first few shiploads of New England settlers were agreed, the English Puritans as a body differed widely among themselves, both as to creed and church government. Some were Independents, or Congregationalists, some

were Presbyterians, and John Milton was a Socinian, or what would now be called a Unitarian. The bond that held these Englishmen most firmly together, indeed, was union in a rebellion, not so much against the religious creed of the Established Church of England as against the social and moral conditions of the day. The Hundred Years' War and the Wars of the Roses had utterly demoralized the English people. The rise of Parliament and popular government, which had grown to such a height under Richard II., had been not only checked but cut down. England was less free in the sixteenth century than she had been in the fourteenth. The Tudors were despots almost as truly as the Romanoffs. France had become a mere field for plunder and murder by Englishmen and their allies. When Shakespeare, even in his day, speaks of "infants quartered by the hands of war," he is not using his imagination. He is describing what ordinarily occurred at the sack of a city. The France that Joan of Arc freed from English rule was infinitely more wretched than Cuba under the Spanish Captains-General.

DEPRAVITY UNDER THE TUDORS.

¶ Queen Elizabeth was personally a patron of bull-baiting and bear-baiting. So, in her day, were most people. The Maypole, a relic of the most depraved worship, of all paganism, was no mere excuse for an innocent dance, but the centre of the vilest debauchery. The Merry Mount and its Maypole at Wollaston were as vile as the so-called Merry Monarch who ruled England under the name of Charles II., and the world was better when both were removed.

¶ The Puritans turned to the Bible, not only because they loved its teachings, but because under Henry VIII. it was almost the only book a decent man could read. The foulest tales of debauchery, universally circulated,

formed the only popular literature, and aided to debase popular morality. The Lord's Day was invaded not by sports alone, but by the wildest license. The laborer, moreover, could not legally enjoy even that day of rest unless his master chose. Public office went by favor; an ex-highwayman was made chief justice, and kings and queens fitted out the ships of pirates and shared their booty.

PURITAN CITIZENSHIP.

¶ This was the social structure which the Puritan faced and to which he struck the first shattering blow. His faults were patent. He was intolerant in an intolerant age. He was, however, something more than a bigoted sectary who hanged witches and persecuted Quakers. He was a citizen to whom the duty of citizenship was a second religion. The citizen who came late to the early New England town meetings, the citizen who neglected to attend, was regarded not only morally but legally as a criminal, and was fined as such. The Puritan accepted the privilege of liberty only as a responsibility, appreciating, as his descendants too often fail to appreciate, how hardly those privileges were won.

¶ His was the cause of the plain man against the tyrant, the honest man against the rogue, the virtuous man against the rake, the patriot against the plunderer. Faults he had in common with poor humanity of all ages, but it may at least be said that he was simple in an age of extravagance, austere in the midst of debauchery, honest though ruled by corruption, and sincere though subject to a succession of sovereigns constant in nothing but the pursuit of their own selfish desires.

OUR GREATEST INHERITANCE.

¶ Such were the makers of New England; such was their contribution not to our country only, but to civilization. The greatest heritage they have left us is not

the territory they took from the Indians, as the Indians had taken it from the Skraelings. They left us as their greatest gifts, the New England town meeting and the New England conscience, government of the people and that control of self that alone can make a government by the people a government for the people.

¶ We owe the Puritan much. He left the world the better for his coming, but virtue did not depart with his departure. We live in a better world, a broader country, a happier time.

¶ The voice of age and of disappointment may rail upon the times, but there never has been an age in the history of the world when to virile and healthy manhood life was more pure, cleanly and hopeful than now in the Twentieth Century, and here in the United States.

THE GOOD NEW TIMES.

¶ A scientist discovers the magic baptism that sets the seed bursting, blossoming and bearing fruit, even if planted in the most sterile sand. The secret is not hidden for private profit, it is made a free gift to humanity.

¶ By force of a habit of the older time the gentler sex still leaves the table as the coffee reaches it, but not of necessity now, as in the older days, when the habitual drunkenness rendered the close of all dinners insupportable by the more temperate sex. We are cleaner both in our speech and in our lives.

¶ One-half the world is no longer ignorant of how the other half lives. Never in the world has the fortunate man paid such heed to the call of his unfortunate brothers. Howard was a phenomenon of philanthropy a hundred years or so ago. His noble life would be but one of thousands in the broader philanthropy of to-day. No longer as in the Puritan's, as in Hogarth's time, does the insane, naked and in chains, wallow in his kennel of reeking straw, to escape the infliction of the lash.

¶ There is still corruption in public life, but not as it was in the days of Walpole or of Churchill or of Digby. Surely the thrones of graft and the boss totter to their fall when States elect such governors as Folk and Dineen, and the Nation defies its bosses and manipulators and their subsidized newspapers and elects a Theodore Roosevelt.

IDEALS NOT LOST.

¶ An historic society of a leading New England university entertained but a year or so ago a man whose name has been honored among those of American statesmen and diplomats. His once courageous eloquence weakened to a Cassandra's treble as he bewailed that if not in peace at least in war the United States had lost the ideals of the Puritan, that the ideals of to-day are lower, in short, than those of the time of the Pequot War.

¶ Never in the history of the world has a nation entered a war as we entered upon the Cuban War, with no thought for its own aggrandizement, but for the benefit of another nation. Never have any people whose conditions have been changed by a change of flags after a war between two other nations received such benefits from the conqueror as Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines have received from the United States.

¶ As the grafter, in politics, in the press, even in the pulpit, reminds us that every American is not true to his country in time of peace, so in time of war there are of course some Americans who have lost their ideals; the cynic editor, who, when the camps and hospitals were filled with men dying of disease and wounds, received in their country's service, spread before their glazing eyes in his pictured weekly the brutal sneer that the patriotism of the soldier is but another form of self-advertisement; the professor urging his students not to enlist

when the President called for volunteers; the political fanatic urging men to desert and fire on their flag in the face of an enemy in arms.

¶ There are men like these who live in the United States, but the words they utter are not of the United States.

THE SACRIFICE OF SELF.

¶ Have we lost our ideals? Look upon the venerable Southern general, leaving his ambulance and climbing in suffering to the saddle, that the wounded might have his place; look upon the New York engineer, laying down his life in the pest-holes of Havana, that three years later his country might say, "We have rid the world of yellow fever"; look into that ghastly hospital tent after San Juan Hill and see mere fragments of men rising in their bloody bandages to sing,

"My country, 'tis of thee."

¶ The ideals may have vanished from the eyes of those who in fleeing to the yew-shaded groves of a pessimistic philosophy may have escaped the strife and strain of American life, but have lost as well its sunshine and fresh air. Working not shirking is the fruit of ideals, and the same ideal that set the Puritan to singing in the face of starvation amid the Plymouth pines, the same spirit that bade him strike for a free government at Marston Moor yet lives among our people, yet nerves her sons to the sacrifice of self she asks in peace as well as war.

¶ No Puritan, but a son of Ireland, has portrayed most beautifully in verse the founding of the first New England town:

"Here struck the seed—the pilgrim's roofless town,
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set,
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were nought, where vulture flags were furled,
And common men began to own the world."

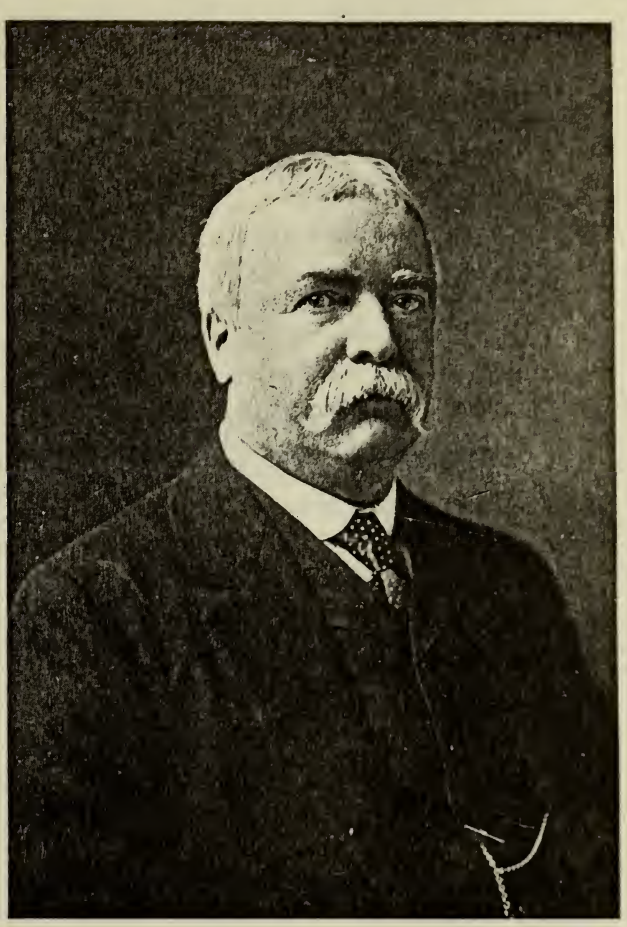
¶ A Yankee of the old New England stock has, however, best depicted the survival of Puritan ideals at the end of a war undertaken for their realization:

"Oh! beautiful, my country! Ours once more!
Smoothing thy gold of war-disheveled hair
O'er such sweet brows as never other wore,
And letting thy set lips,
Freed from wrath's pale eclipse,
The rosy edges of their smile lay bare.
What words divine of lover or of poet
Could tell our love and make thee know it,
Among the nations bright beyond compare?
What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We reck not what we gave thee;
We will not dare to doubt thee,
But ask whatever else, and we will dare!"

(Long-continued applause.)

The New Englander at Home and Abroad

¶ The President: It would not be possible for me by any words of mine to add to the very sincere feelings of respect and admiration we all entertain for our next speaker. As a great jurist and scholar he is well known to all of us. And when I state that he has broken a firmly fixed resolution not to add to his many labors by speaking at such gatherings as these, and, as an old Harvard graduate, from feelings of friendship for New England, accepted our invitation to address the Society, I am sure all will deeply appreciate his kindness and give him a warm welcome. I have the pleasure to present to you the Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who answers to the toast, "The New Englander at Home and Abroad."





HON. JAMES T. MITCHELL,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Response by Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

¶ The Chief Justice was enthusiastically welcomed, and throughout his remarks heartily applauded. He spoke as follows:

¶ Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is difficult even for a Philadelphian to resist the enthusiasm for New England, under the inspiration of the speech we have just heard; but, coming as a stranger among you, that is to say, not as a son of New England (though I claim to have imbibed some of the New England spirit in my college course), I must address myself to the problem before me as it presents itself to an outsider.

¶ Some years ago—it was "before the war," as my Virginia ancestors would probably have expressed it—a group of statesmen were sitting together in a committee room of the Capitol, and they were bantering each other in the good-natured American way about the importance of their respective States. One told of how rich and great his State had become by the cultivation of tobacco, another thought he discounted that by showing how profitable and important it was to cultivate sugar, another brushed aside the claims of both with the undeniable proposition in those days that "Cotton is King"; and finally one of them turned to Solomon Foote, of Vermont, and said, "By the way, Senator, we haven't heard from you—what does your State produce?" Old Solomon's reply was, "Well, principally granite, huckleberries and men." Therein, I take it, we have the keynote of the Puritan character. It produces men.

¶ We are celebrating the Puritans to-night, nearly three hundred years after their advent upon this continent, not so much for what they did, although what they did was memorable, but for what they were. And it becomes an interesting query to the outsider, and is

always interesting to the descendants of the Puritans themselves, to know how it was that the Yankee of to-day came to be what he is. Looking back into that problem we find that the colonists who came to America were the natural product of the environment of their times. We needn't all be Darwinians to come to the conclusion that whatever the strength of man's nature may be, to start with, it is very much modified by the conditions under which he lives. All nations have their rise and fall, and each in its turn has its own character of achievements. After the Dark Ages came the re-awakening when in Italy there was the Renaissance in art, in England the fight for individual liberty from Magna Charta down; the breaking up of the feudal system and the establishment of the old conditions of individualism. The spirit of chivalry was gone, but the spirit of personal adventure still remained. The Crusaders had touched only the outside edge of the mother continent; the great traveler of the Middle Ages, Marco Polo, had penetrated its centre; Vasco da Gama had circumnavigated Africa; and the man of all men of adventure, Columbus, had opened the way to the New World. That was the age of individual development, of personal character; and the colonists who came to America—the Puritan, the Quaker, the Cavalier—be his guiding idea a theocratic democracy as in New England, a tolerant democracy as in Pennsylvania, or a landed aristocracy as in Virginia, had always in common the same dominating quality; the spirit of personal adventure. For that he was willing to sacrifice the comforts of home; to risk the perils of the sea, of the wilderness and of the savage foe, to say nothing of the deprivations to which he submitted.

¶ Now, out of that condition there came the governing trait in the development of the Yankee. In all other nations that we know anything about in recorded history

the land and the people had developed together; the small tribes had coalesced, had formed nations and had developed the land year by year, and age by age; but the colonists of America introduced an entirely new problem. They brought with them the civilization of the world at that day, they brought civilized needs, and they had only the conveniences of the forest. The Indian didn't know how poor and uncomfortable he was. If he had enough to eat, to cover and shelter him, he was happy according to his standard; but the Puritan, like other colonists, knew very well, although he had enough to eat to keep from being hungry and he had a roof over his head, there were other conveniences and other necessities to which he had become accustomed in civilized life, and of which he keenly felt the want. That stimulated his inventiveness. Necessity, the mother of invention, started the Yankee wits to supplant in the wilderness the daily life of the savage and to establish as quickly as might be, if not exactly what they had left at home, something that would do as well, or, with the Yankee ingenuity and Yankee hopefulness, something which would do better.

¶ It was my good fortune some years ago to pay a visit to Plymouth; and among all that I saw there the thing that attracted me most at that time was the house where Miles Standish had lived. It was not in the village, surrounded by other habitations, but stood upon a little hill as an outpost. The brave old Puritan, for perhaps, after all, he is the exemplar of the Puritan spirit, camped not where he might be safe, among his fellows, but on the summit of a hill, where he might give warning to his fellows when danger was coming. The danger to himself was not a matter of consideration to him; he was thinking of his people. He was the first of that great army of pioneers of civilization, who were destined to blaze the way and lead the van as the course of

empire rolled westward. Later the lonely cabin on the outskirts of a settlement on the Allegheny Mountains was a mute but eloquent testimonial to that intrepid spirit of adventure and discovery which perhaps found its best expression in the person of Daniel Boone, who, when he found a neighbor's cabin near enough for him to see the smoke curling above it, declared that the country was getting too thickly settled for him, and he must move further away. The dominant element in that spirit was, of course, personal courage; and with it there was the ingenuity of the Yankee, who, knowing what he wanted and not finding it about him, started to invent it.

¶ Now, across the water these characteristics are considered to be common to all Americans; and in Mother England every American, whether he comes from the north or the south of Mason and Dixon's line, is termed a Yankee. In point of fact we find at home abundant reason for this, for the New Englander has spread over the whole country, and has leavened the entire mass of the American people. His lines were cast not in the fertile fields of the south, but on a rocky soil and in a rigorous climate, where he had to scratch harder for a living than did his contemporaries elsewhere; but his inventiveness followed naturally the endeavor that he was obliged to make for a living. The transplanted New Englander, the man who came away from the land of snows and of rocks, expanded under the process. He brought from his native hills the keenness, the alertness and the self-confidence bred by his struggle against unfavorable conditions; he learned to take a broader view of the world, and to show more tolerant consideration for other people. It has been said that there are in the city of Chicago, and even in the city of San Francisco, more people of New England descent than are to be found in the city of Boston. How that may be I don't

know; but wherever he has gone the New Englander has carried with him his characteristics, and these have been broadened, liberalized, and to a certain extent smoothed and softened by more favorable conditions, climates and surroundings. I was present on one occasion when a distinguished financier of Philadelphia was speaking very enthusiastically of the greatness of his native State of New Jersey, and he was asked, "Well, if you thought so much of New Jersey, why did you come over here?" "Oh," he replied, "this is a softer place to make a living." I presume there are many sons of New England who have been actuated by a like motive in changing their abiding place, and I do not blame them for it. New Englanders, as I have said, have profited by association with the people of other sections of their country, and have been broadened and educated by the contact. In that respect they are the opposites of that type of an Englishman whose judgment of all things was measured by what happened in London, and who could not conceal his surprise, when he went to Paris, to find that even little children were speaking French.

¶ Now, gentlemen, I have occupied your time long enough, and I presume that I ought to take my seat, but a Judge does not often find at his bar an audience such as this, and I feel a little inclined—begging your pardon for introducing such a serious subject upon a festive occasion like this—to say something upon a subject which is in everybody's mind, to a large extent, in these days, and that is the so-called "problem of the trusts." I hope you will pardon the reference by one whose life has been devoted to the study of statutes and the enforcement of laws; and don't be alarmed—I am not going to talk politics nor give you my views on political economy, nor even to discuss finance. I am not competent to do that in a company such as the one I am addressing, even if this were a proper occasion for it. But I do feel like

taking advantage of the occasion to call your attention to the fact that this is a very old problem in a new shape. Six hundred years ago, in the reign of the Plantagenets, the British Parliament, with far more power than any Inter-State Commerce Commission can ever have, undertook to put down the rebating and buying of grain, etc.; and they met the fate of all persons who run up against the stone wall of impossibilities. You cannot alter man's nature by statute, and it is not so much what the law is that counts, as it is the way the law is enforced. Laws are enforced, in a free country, only when they are in consonance with public opinion. What the people want to do they will do, and you may make all the statutes you please against their doing it, and you will not stop them. In his first century the typical American was the outgrowth of the spirit of individualism. But in his second century the great increase of prosperity, of riches and the development of the country in every way came from aggregated or corporate effort. The day of the Conestoga wagon has gone by; we cannot get it back and we would not if we could. The day when you waited at the cross-roads blacksmith shop while a new shoe was made for your horse—that day has gone by; it will never come back, and we would not bring it back if we could. We have to move in line with the progress of the age; and the trust, what I may call "the corporation of corporations," is the logical and natural outgrowth of the original corporate success in the development of the country. Therefore the insane cry of "down with the trust," heedless of all the rights and the dangers involved in that, merits little consideration. I believe that if some benevolent Pharaoh were to have a dream, and, in consequence of it, were to tell a modern Joseph to gather up all the corn for the years of famine that were to come, you would have every sensational newspaper in the land howling for an Act of Congress to

put him in jail for robbing the people of their food. Such has been the first reception of all great changes in the world's business that affected men's daily lives. Let me give one illustration. I am not quite old enough to recall from memory the first of the popular outcry against banks, though I was born in the reign of King Andrew the First, as his enemies delighted to call President Jackson. Yet I well remember the prejudice against banks throughout the country, and even pretty close at home in Pennsylvania, and I am not sure that in Granger and Populistic communities it is not pretty strong yet. And it had a substantial basis. An instrument of great power has its elements of danger as well as of usefulness, and the evils of the wildcat banking of the middle of the last century were very real. The remedy was worked out by the good sense and experience of the people, not attempting arbitrarily to suppress banks, but by careful guidance of their good points and regulation of their dangerous tendencies. I take it that at this day there is no thinking man in all this broad land who would try to paralyze the business of the country by the arbitrary statutory destruction of banks. So it must be with trusts. That there are evils many and great in the present state of affairs no man who knows the conditions will pretend to deny, but they are evils which are to be dealt with rationally, to be regulated, to be guided; and we are not to run up against the stone wall of impossibility in trying by might and main, by arbitrary statute, to break up what in the nature of things must exist and what the people want and will have. (Applause.)

Oursel's as Others See Us

¶ The President: Among the archives of the Old South Church, of many years ago, can be found this record: "On this day Jane Williams forsook religion and joined the Episcopal Church." But, perhaps, fortunately for

all of us, times and customs and opinions change. A distinguished member of this denomination has consented to address our Society, this evening, upon the subject, "Ourselves as Others See Us."

¶ I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the Rev. David McConnell Steele, Rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, of this city.

Response by Rev. David M. Steele

¶ Mr. Steele received a full complement of applause. His witty response was heartily enjoyed, as was evidenced by the number of times he was obliged to pause and wait through prolonged periods of merriment. He said:

¶ Mr. President, Members of the New England Society and Their Friends: "I am no orator, as Brutus is" (bowing to Lieutenant-Governor Guild); and that they knew right well who gave me leave to speak to you: only a plain, blunt man, who loves his friends and wishes he were one of them. Will you pardon a phrase that is threadbare if I begin, however, by saying that I am glad to be here? I really am, and that even though I am so scared that I don't look it. (Applause.)

¶ The problem that puzzles me is, Why I should be here? I am not one of you, and, while I confess I have racked my brains to do so, I cannot for the life of me find any way by which to claim even the remotest kinship with you. I realize with you that there is nothing in which prudence counts for so much as in the choice of one's birthplace, I share your regard for a worthy ancestry, and I believe with you in the telling qualities of good blood. And yet I was not born in New England. After all, how could I be? I was too busy at the time being born in Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

¶ But, hold! I did not come to talk about myself. You recall perhaps Marie Corelli's famous definition of a bore: "A man who persists in talking to you about himself when all the time you want him to talk to you about yourself." I claim then at least this one merit for myself to-night; I am not going to be that particular kind of a bore. I am not going to talk about myself, but about yourselves—yourselves as others see you.

¶ But, first, just a word about where I got this speech. I claim it as a supreme merit that at first I did refuse to come here. I refused because that, at a Pilgrim Fathers' dinner, I, who am neither a Pilgrim nor a father, could think of nothing on earth to say. I kept on refusing until your President dropped unwittingly the suggestion that he had in his possession four huge bound volumes, containing in print, word for word, the entire one hundred and twenty-six speeches that have been made at these dinners during the past twenty-four years. That was too much. It was too good a chance to lose. I seized those volumes eagerly, went at them studiously and perused them with malice aforethought. Out of them I have cribbed, literally cribbed, this entire speech. (Laughter.)

¶ Let me tell you, then, something about these volumes themselves. Reading them through I have been struck by two things—and this I consider a most erudite analysis—first, by the names of the men who have spoken to you; and, secondly, by what they have said.

¶ First: The names of the men, both of speakers and those about whom they have spoken. Why, I wrote them down in a list, and, believe me, it reads like one long chapter out of "Who's Who in America?" Seriously, do you at all realize what you have had at these dinners? You have had, as speakers, Presidents, Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States;

you have had members of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives; you have had Consuls, Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary; you have had Governors and Judges; you have had officers of the Army and Navy; you have had men distinguished in Art and in Science, in Law and Literature, in Business and Politics, in Journalism and Theology. All have been orators far-famed for utterances, whether wise or witty; all have brought their messages, and each has left his impress. When I think of all those names, therefore, and then become self-conscious, I quote the words of Angus to Monteith:

> " I feel my title
> Hang loose about me like a giant's robe
> Upon a dwarfish thief."

¶ Think, too, of the names that those speakers have borne on their tongues. They have spoken of their and your ancestors, relatives, namesakes and confreres; of Adams and Adamson, of Bancroft and Preston, of Webster and Sumner, of Lowell and Longfellow, of Bryant and Whittier, of Whitney and Morse, of Jonathan Edwards and Noah Porter, of Horace Mann and Mark Hopkins, of Horace Bushnell and Henry Ward Beecher, of Edward Everett and Horace Greeley, of John Brown and Phillips and Lovejoy. Ah, sirs, there were giants in those days. They have even come nearer home and further down the list. They have told you of Benjamin Franklin, born in New England and migrated here; of President Garfield, born far away from New England and later attracted back home; of General Sherman, with seven generations of New England stock back of him, yet achieving his fame in the South; of the Man from Maine and the Member from Massachusetts; of line upon line of men great enough each to have seventy cities claiming their birthplace.

¶ And, down later still, they have told you of men of New England extraction, a progeny as numerous and various as those autumnal leaves that strew the shades of Vallombrosa. Those, I say, have spoken to you about these. But, alas, alack! the times are altered. When I think of all those names so linked together and then think of myself; when I think of customs far enough back also, and then look at this table, I reflect that you and I are both degenerate. I know now that

> "Plain living and high thinking are no more:
> The homely glory of the good old cause is gone."

¶ Secondly, I say I have noticed the things that these speakers have spoken. And here what shall I say? How shall I break to you a discovery that I have made? I have been struck by one especial characteristic of their speech throughout; rather, I have been struck by its absence—by what *might have been* a certain shrinking, bashful, modesty; a painful self-depreciation; a spirit of humility and a growing reluctance to sound their own and your praises, which has descended in increasing ratio through successive generations until it has culminated this evening in this presence. (Laughter.)

¶ Now, I should not like to sink to ridicule; but really this is too much. It is too good a joke to keep. Is there anything by way of laudatory utterance not found in those volumes? Well, if there is, it is not because those men did not mean to say it to you; it is simply because they had exhausted the vocabulary. Why, I have found eulogies and rhapsodies, boasts, brags and bouquets, scurrilous discriminations, and invidious comparisons; in short, eulogiums of every kind as loving as lavish. Oh, the things that that land has been called! "Hub of the Universe?" That is as nothing. It has been called "The Land of Ideas;" "The Seed Plot of American Thought;" "The Habitude of a Chosen People;" "The

Fostering Mother of all Men of Greatness;" "The Land Where the Sun rose on Liberty never to set," and so on and on, ad infinitum. Those "sheltered harbors," that "storm-tossed shore," that "rock-bound coast," that "Back Bay and Cape Cod," that Old South Meeting House and Faneuil Hall—these all have been made to do double duty. Why, the decorum of those town meetings, the architecture of those meeting houses, that proverbial New England thrift, those traditional conscientious scruples, even those "fertile fields" and that "balmy climate" have not escaped the general irony. It's a shame, gentlemen, it's a shame; that those men should have come here and eaten your dinners free, and then thus made fun of you. If they did not do this, if they really meant all they said, then I can only exclaim, with another, "Plymouth Rock! why, it's the Blarney Stone of America." (Laughter and applause.)

¶ Now, in view of all this, in view of all those names of speakers and of all that they have spoken, the subject itself of that worthy ancestry of yours would seem to be one pretty well exhausted. I think it is exhausted—unless I can find a new line along which to approach it. What then shall that line be? Perhaps, after all, it makes little difference. I remember once asking a man, in the Grand Central Depot, New York, "Is that ten o'clock train for Boston a good train?" "Why," said he, "you poor mortal! Where have you been all your life not to know that any train bound for Boston is a good train?" It is with this hope of toleration then in mind that I approach this subject along the novel line of my theme, the Puritan as seen from a distance. Slightly ambitious, I grant; which is the reason why I have chosen to divide what from this point on I have to say, like all Gaul, into three parts, viz.: the Puritan as he was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be—or, at least, ought to be.

¶ First, the Puritan as he was. I wish I knew how to deal with him, but I fear I do not; he's rather difficult. I wish I even had a story. And I had before I came; but since I've seen the number of you here my courage has failed me. (Cries of "Tell it, tell it.")

¶ Well, it is that of a friend of mine, a clergyman, who was called in to officiate at a funeral in the home of a husband bereaved. The couple both were well known types; she one of those eminently respectable personages; and he, the mourner, dry-eyed and stoical. My friend thought to carry consolation in the usual well-worn phrases, and dilated one by one upon her excellencies. He pointed out her virtues, and the man commented after each one, "Yes, yes." "She was a member of the church?" "Yes." "A teacher in the Sunday School?" "Yes." "A model wife?" "Yes." "Respected by every one?" "Yes; that's all true, parson, what you say; and yet somehow, somehow you know, I never liked her." (Applause.)

¶ Now, I grant you everything that every one has ever said of all the strength and sturdiness of all the Puritans. I know that they were sturdy, honest, thrifty and energetic; that they were the champions of popular liberty and of personal rights; that they were marked by religious intensity and ethical earnestness; that they were the custodians of great ideas and the transmitters of great thoughts; that they were stern adherents to duty, advocates of commercial honesty and denunciators of moral obliquity. I know they had a conscience; an individual conscience, a corporate conscience, a Sunday conscience, a week-day conscience, and all kinds of consciences. And yet, "somehow, you know, I never liked them." (Uproarious applause.)

¶ The fact, the plain bald fact, unbiased and unvarnished, viewed without heat and without prejudice, is

that they were a hard lot, those ancestors of yours—the real ones—a hard lot; and you know it. Frankly now and honestly, suppose I could become a medium and could wake the dead. (Cries of "Don't do it; oh, don't.") Well, then, I won't. But suppose I could—suppose I could become a magician and by a wave of my hand could transmute this banquet hall into another far away; could turn time backward, on the dial, two full centuries and more, and could cause to come trooping into this room, one by one, to sit here in your stead, your own ancestors.

¶ Let me try. Remember now you are all absent. I see only a vacant room. A door swings open, and they enter. Here comes one, I trow indeed, the most attractive of the lot; and yet,

> "There is a buccaneerish air about his garb outlandish,
> And as the ghost draws up his chair he says, 'My name is Standish.'"

¶ Here come also William Brewster and John Carver and John Bradford and a long list of neighbors of theirs and contemporaries; men who, with cuttle-fish invention, darkened all neighborhood life by diffusing mental pigment of their own. Here comes one, Cotton Mather, sour, saturine, ultra-logical and disputatious, who under his arm bears the famed book of "Blue Laws." Here comes the pedagogue, and, under his arm, as a text-book, the New England Primer, with its theological alphabet and its illiterate alliteration. Here, too, are the theologian, the dominie, and the parson, expounders of a pseudo-Christianity, whose leading characteristic is an exhalation of gloom. Here is that worthy gentleman, John Endicott, of Boston, who "railed at harmless Maypoles as though they had been the Towers of Babylon." Here, too, come trooping in the ghosts of those who suffered at the hands of these: one Roger Williams

and one Annie Hutchinson; for they did not wax sentimental even over female malefactors—not they—but held them to be equally accountable with men before the law, and punished their offences with impartial alacrity. Here is that brusque English Squire, John Morton, who wrote in his diary one day: "I find in these parts two sets of people, Christians and heathens, and these last the more friendly and full of humanity." Here comes poor William Blackstone, who, moving from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, wrote to his friends in Old England: "I left England because I disliked my lords, the Bishops; I am leaving here because I like still less my lords, the brethren." While last come the ghosts of two Brown Brothers, lawyer and merchant, condemned upon a charge whose counts were two: "Being of a gay humor and using the book of Common Prayer." Now, these are the real Puritan shades—not to say the really shady Puritans. (Applause.)

¶ But, badinage and raillery apart, are there not possibly a few ways in which we have made mistakes in our estimate of the Puritans? Are there not several points at which we have confused things in our thinking? For one thing, we have confused the Pilgrims and the Puritans. It was the former, and not the latter, who landed at Plymouth in 1620. They were a worthy company. But what did they do? Their good pastor, John Robinson, was a priest of the Church of England, and most of the party were adult communicants. And yet it is Bishop Harris, who, in his "Christianity and Civil Society," observes: "Deeply touched as all must be by the idyllic grace of the story of the Pilgrims, and pleasant as it is to linger over it, yet candor compels us to acknowledge that the true genesis of New England life is not to be traced to Plymouth." The fact is that the Pilgrims had no direct and little indirect influence in shaping the later development of New England. It was with the

Puritans, those who landed in Massachusetts Bay in 1629, and established the Salem Colony, that the real New England life began. Those came not from Holland at all, but from England direct, and in companies often very large.

¶ Again, we err if we fail to distinguish between that group of New England Puritans as a concrete cult and Puritanism as an abstract mood or temper of life; for Puritanism, after all, is not a quality in any individual, but a state of mind in large groups or sub-divisions of the race. It is the same temper wherever you find it; the temper of all those who think that they do God's service when they persecute somebody else; of all those who are champions of a faith or defenders of an orthodoxy in so far as they cause some one else to suffer by it. When we read of Augustine advocating persecution, of Calvin advising Somerset to "punish well with the sword Catholics and fanatic Gospellers," and even of Fenelon approving the dragonnades—these all were Puritans. That is, I say, there is a difference between the New England Puritans, as one of many such special groups, and Puritanism itself as a mood or quality of temper.

¶ It is a mistake, then, to think of those, your ancestors, as the first or only Puritans. There have always been such, though called by many names. There were Puritans left behind in England, and they stood forth in contrast to another class of their own day. In Scotland, too, there were the "Unco Gude" as versus the Lairds of Killicrankie. There were, to quote still further illustrations, the Covenanters as opposed to the servants of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Earlier there were those, in Italy, for example, who sympathized with the stern, ascetic spirit of Savonarola, as contrasted with those who shared that other mood of Machiavelli. In the Reformation days there were the emulators of Calvin, and, as well, of Luther. Earlier still there were of Greek

philosophers the two opposing schools, the Stoics and the Epicureans. Far off, in the Maccabean period, there was Antiochus Epiphanes, and there were Daniel and the Rechabites. Aye, even earlier still and earlier, Jacob was a Puritan, while Esau, poor fellow, was not.

¶ My point is that neither of these was right. Both were types, but both were extreme types. They have often existed side by side, and their trends have always come to climaxes alternately. Neither one represents the normal human life; the model character would lie somewhere between.

¶ And this it is that leads me to speak of the Puritan as he is. Don't be alarmed; I do not mean that I have given you only one-third of my speech; I have all but finished. I submit in all sincerity that the softening down of this very extremity of type, the rounding of this very angularity is the very change that has gone on in you, —in fact, in all of those successive generations since that day. On July 19th, 1692, in Danvers, then a part of Salem, Mrs. Rebecca Nourse was hanged as a witch. That is a simple historical statement of fact. In the summer of 1884, on the same spot, the descendants of those very men who were accessories to that sad fact erected a monument to the memory of that injured woman. In doing this they made articulate in granite those words which only strong and moderate men can utter, "I was mistaken."

¶ Only that first generation, or those first few generations, of your ancestors were Puritans in any unfortunate sense. Succeeding generations soon began to find their manners and opinions unconsciously moulded by forces from without and softened by the infusion of other racial traits. The result to-day is a mingling of many characteristics, of Celt and Teuton, or Norman and Latin, of Norseman and Slav. It is as the result of just

this very process that you are what you are to-day, a noble group of men; in all America none more noble. You have learned together the lesson of human solidarity, namely, that no one individual or type is the true man. As the result of this you are better men, measurably better, finer, nobler men, than were your ancestors.

¶ But now, what of the future? What of the Puritan as he shall be? I would not be an alarmist; and yet who can deny that there are certain things apparent in our modern life—social, political, religious, family—that may well give us pause? Just what then has the Puritanism of the past to give, through you, to this land in the future? The answer to that question can, I think, best be found by asking another: What is it that we, in our present-day state of society, most need from our most thoughtful men? What is there so often most strikingly absent? The chief trouble seems to me to be incapacity to see, or reluctance to admit, a certain sharp line of distinction which must always exist between things right and wrong. There is a tendency to confuse, to condone, to compromise, to see a "soul of goodness in things evil," to grant that, after all, "the bad are as good as the good are bad," and to use many such faulty phrases. Here is a mistake. There are some things that are inherently and eternally right and there are others that are intrinsically and forever wrong. If we lose entirely this ability to discriminate, or when we lose it, then will we be indeed in danger of re-barbarization.

¶ Now, the ability to draw this very line of distinction was the Puritan's most striking characteristic. This can be selected out as his leading mental trait, and in this he may and should be emulated. His narrow intolerance was his chief moral fault; his logical clarity was his chief mental excellence. He had his faults and limitations. The philanthropist, for example, finds his

heart defective; the scholar wonders at the direction of his ideas; the poet discovers lack of imagination; and the ethical moralist grieves over the narrowness of his conscience; but no one has ever impeached his logical clarity. The Quaker, for example, had more human sympathy; the Cavalier had more sentiment; the Carolina Huguenot had more religious intensity; the Virginia gentleman had more intellectual brilliancy; the New Netherlander had more charity; the frontier Scotch-Irishman had more sturdy courage; even the Jesuit had more enthusiasm for righteousness; but the New England Puritan had something apart from all of these and something indeed of greater value; that is, the ability to see a situation clearly, to analyze it coldly into its component elements—in short, to think in a straight line. This has been his special province. This is indicated, for example, in the things that he and his descendants have been. They have been the great jurists, the great legislators, the great professors, the great editors, the great judges; but they have been idealists seldom and enthusiasts never.

¶ This very quality of mind, it seems to me, is needed—needed to-day as seldom heretofore. Take a single illustration. I am thinking at this moment, as I see a certain gentleman before me (looking toward President Baer), of strikes, of labor troubles. Whenever any shameful situation here develops, don't we know how prone men are to view it tolerantly, quoting that so terribly abused expression, "Every question has two sides"? We forget that there are some questions, rather some phases of some questions, to which there are not two sides. There are certain things, I say, that are inherently and eternally right, and there are others that are intrinsically and forever wrong. Men are too prone to condone even sins, to palliate even heinous crimes, and to do it, too, most often in the supposed in-

terest of a certain class, the sentimentally supposed down-trodden poor. They forget that, even for the poor, there are things that are worse than cold and hunger and poverty and nakedness. These are treachery and perfidy and anarchy and lawlessness. Whether with the rich or the poor, the city's poor or the nation's poor or the coal-field poor or any other poor, treason and lying and theft and murder and arson are wrong, forever wrong; and that's the end of it. (Prolonged applause and cries of "Hear, hear;" "that's right;" "that's true.")

¶ Your special province, gentlemen, it seems to me, if you inherit this especial trait, is to bring this very faculty to bear upon just this very situation oftentimes to-day. If you don't do this—mark me—it will not be done, for there is no one else to do it. You remember how, when the early New England Colonies were settled, they were surveyed with no boundary line to the westward. Everything that lay yonder was theirs. And so it has proven to be. You remember that figure of speech according to which the first Governmental Surveyor made one end of his chain fast to Plymouth Rock and started westward; that he followed the course of the setting sun, stopped when it set, and when it rose moved on. He has moved till he touched the Pacific. So have his principles, traits and propensities also. But, hearken. That movement is ended. It falls to his lot now, or rather to that of his sons, to bring those faculties to fruitage. There is no other continent westward to conquer. And perhaps it is well; for there is no other New England to start from. If you will do your duty, then this land is safe. If you will point clearly the right and wrong, your fellow-men will follow. They always have done so. When this is done, then

> "Human passion shall not prove too strong for human law,
> Nor man be seen unfit to govern man."

¶ Something like this alone can justify ancestor-worship on the part of any people. Do not, I beg of you, do not merely build the sepulchres of your fathers. Begin not to say within yourselves, "We have Puritans for our fathers," and to do nothing else. Remember that, as Lowell says,

> "It is as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
> Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves."

¶ Those who take pride in their ancestry, and who do nothing else, live with their faces to the past and can only progress at all if, as Hamlet suggests to Polonius, "Like a crab they move backwards." The method is always a possible one of opening the portals of the future with the past's blood-rusted key. But remember that the key of that past is of no other use save to open the portals of that future. Remember, too, that that key is rusted, and in places, alas, with blood. To you men there belongs a most high privilege. If you will do the duty that lies plain before you, you will be repaid; for then, "instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Applause.)

The Pilgrim Fathers

¶ The President: On this evening of Forefathers' Day, wherever New Englanders are gathered together all over this land of ours, their thoughts are with one accord turned to the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers made their landing on that rock well named "the cornerstone of the nation," and I consider that we are much to be congratulated in having with us to-night a distinguished representative from the Old Bay State, whose home is at Plymouth, who is president of the Pilgrim Society, and who will honor us by speaking to the toast, "The Pilgrim

Fathers." I have great pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts.

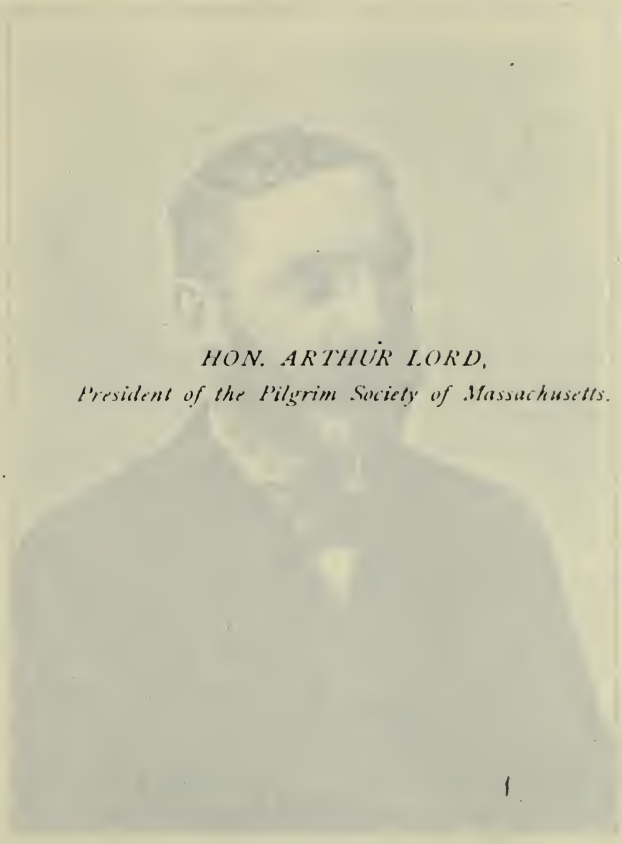
Response by Hon. Arthur Lord, President of the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts

¶ Mr. Lord was greeted with many manifestations of kindly feeling. He spoke as follows:

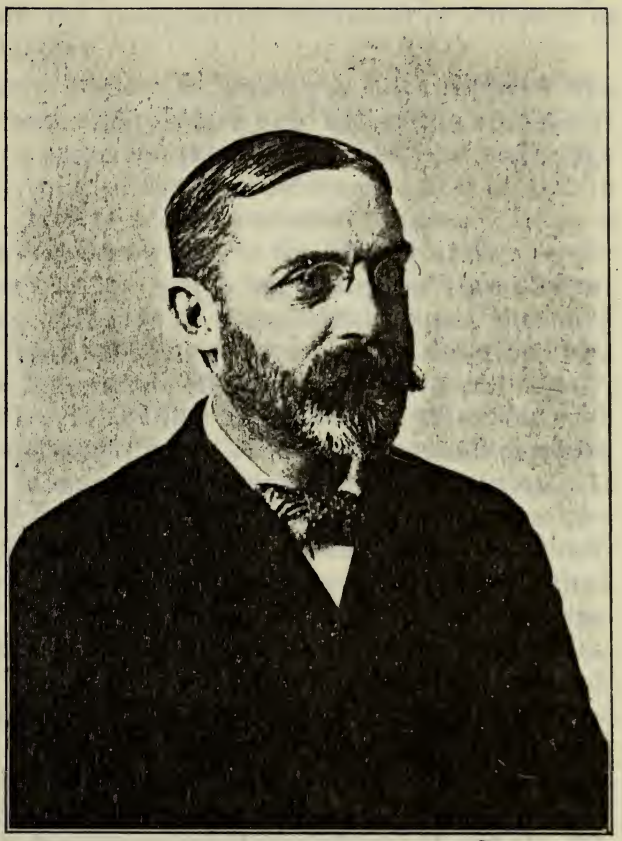
¶ Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is an agreeable duty that the favor of your committee has assigned me. I come, in obedience to your summons, to bring the cordial greetings of the Pilgrim Society, and, so far as I may, of the ancient town of Plymouth to the New England Society of Pennsylvania on its celebration of the anniversary of that day which has made the hills and shores of Plymouth historic, memorable and revered.

¶ I beg to improve the opportunity which this occasion affords to thank the people of Philadelphia that the Liberty Bell was permitted on its recent triumphal march to remain for a night at Plymouth. The widespread interest in this event may be illustrated by the fact that shortly after the departure of the bell I received a letter from a lady in the West, saying that she lived in the mountains of California, that she had heard that the Liberty Bell and Plymouth Rock were both going to the Golden Gate, and asking me if I would have the kindness to advise her as to when they would leave the East, and when they would probably arrive in San Francisco.

¶ As I listened to the speech of the last speaker I was surprised that he found, after reading through the one hundred and twenty-six speeches in the four volumes, that no one of these anniversaries had spoken about Plymouth and the Pilgrims, and that all that was said was about the Puritans and Boston and Cambridge and Lex-



HON. ARTHUR LORD,
President of the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts.





ington. I fear that he has been misled by the statement of the Bishop to whom he referred, that, after all, there was not much, if anything, which the Pilgrims had actually accomplished. Upon further consideration I think he will reach the conclusion that it is not always wise to follow the unsupported statement of a Bishop in matters of history.

¶ The Pilgrim Society to which you have referred was organized, some eighty years ago, by certain citizens of Plymouth, to commemorate the virtues, the sufferings and the enterprise of their ancestors who first settled in that place. It was a commendable purpose. It is a matter of rare good fortune in the history of any people that the story of the feeble beginnings of those infant colonies upon this side of the Atlantic is not shrouded in myth or fable, but is clearly and fully described and preserved in the records of church and town and colony; in the histories of men like Bradford and Winslow, each of whom could say, "Part of which I was and all of which I saw," and in many a well-authenticated tradition. It is a striking fact and an interesting fact to note how near, after all, our times are to theirs and how the intervening lapse of time is measured by scarcely more than the span of two human lives. I recall with much interest my intimacy with a venerable lawyer of Plymouth, who at the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, and hearing from his lips the story of his visit, as a boy, to an aged citizen of the town of Kingston, conversing with him and listening to his recollections of the last of the Pilgrims. There was only one life, then, between that of my informant and the Pilgrim days. If this seems almost impossible a few dates will clearly establish the accuracy of the statement. Peregrine White was born in 1620 and died in 1704. This old resident of Kingston, Ebenezer Cobb, was born in 1694 and died in 1801; so that at the time of the death

of John Cook, a Mayflower Pilgrim in 1698, he was four years old; at the death of Mrs. Mary Cushman in 1699 he was five years old; and at the death of Peregrine White he was eight years old; and he could clearly remember those last survivors of the Pilgrim company.

¶ Less than one hundred years ago the first formal and stately celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims was held in Plymouth, when Daniel Webster delivered his immortal address, which, John Adams said, "left Edmund Burke no longer entitled to be called the greatest orator of modern times."

¶ Why this increasing recognition of the meaning and importance of that Plymouth settlement? What do we find most worthy of remembrance and commemoration in the lives of those first settlers on the shores of New England? It was not because the first settlement in the order of time, within the limits of the United States. More than fifty years before the keel of the Mayflower's shallop plowed the waters of Plymouth Bay and the Mayflower Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock, Menendez and his Spanish soldiers had planted the flag of Spain at St. Augustine and founded that quaint and interesting city, in obedience to the command of the King to go forth and burn and hang the Lutherans. Last summer I had the pleasure of attending the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia; and when we stood there upon the site of the ancient fort, which, it was said, had suffered more sieges than any fort upon this continent, and the warships of the three great nations, France and England and America, once foes, now and forever to be friends, in the roar of their artillery paid their tributes to the occasion:

> "Her floods still seemed to feel
> Faint memories of Champlain's keel."

¶ Three years from this summer we are to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of the English Colony at Jamestown three hundred years ago. If the anniversary of that landing and settlement which went first in the order of time was alone worthy of remembrance, we would not have met here on this bleak day in December. It is sometimes said that this anniversary is to be observed because it marked the first permanent settlement in which woman came and played her part, and brought with her the possibility of continuity and development of the little colony; but the soldiers of Menendez brought with them a shipload of settlers and their wives and children; and along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and in Virginia, long before 1620, there was marrying and giving in marriage, and children were born. But I think that this may be fairly claimed, sir, for the Plymouth Colony, and that the claim must be allowed, that this was the first English-speaking colony within the limits of the United States, where the settlers came, bringing their wives and children, to found a permanent and lasting home, which continued and developed and is recognized as the germ of the great States and greater Nation which were to follow.

¶ This Mayflower company left behind the persecutions of England, but with them across the sea came its language, its literature, its history, its law, and its splendid traditions of Anglo-Saxon freedom and independence. Those lonely and laborious years in Holland had indelibly impressed themselves upon their lives and characters, but from Leyden they brought the unfading memory of Dutch struggle and toleration and liberty of conscience. At the close of the first winter, of the 102 passengers who made up that Mayflower company 40 or more are sleeping the sleep that knows no waking upon the hillside above the Rock. At the end of the first year after the landing, of the adult members of the company

36 have died and only 23 survive. Of the servants but one of the nine who landed remains, of the 33 boys and girls 25 are left, and these 49 survivors make up the company whose descendants in the years to come are to gather in great cities, whose splendor and prosperity the fathers never dreamed, in loving remembrance of their pious ancestors.

¶ What, then, were the distinguishing characteristics of this little English colony upon the wind-swept and barren hillsides of Plymouth, which are specially notable and worthy of commemoration? What was the spirit, the policy and the purpose of that pilgrim movement? What inspired and directed their lives and customs and manners and laws? Why do we look to Plymouth, as you, Mr. President, have suggested, for the cornerstone of the Republic, and not to the crumbling and disappearing shores of Jamestown? It has been said that of the thirteen original States eight were republics and five were oligarchies. When, within the limits of your own commonwealth, upon the heights of Gettysburg the Confederate tide rolled back from Cemetery Ridge, after the grandest and bravest charge in history, unless it had its parallel within the last few months upon the hillsides of Port Arthur, it was forever settled that the policy of those republics and not of the oligarchies was to be the policy of the great nation yet to be. Here, to-night, we shall be pardoned for claiming that the 21st of December is that nation's real birthday and not the day of the landing at Jamestown.

¶ The Cavaliers who have been referred to were recognized as priding themselves upon being men of honor, and Cromwell said that to cope with them it was necessary to have "men of religion." The famous "Ironsides" regiment sprang into being at his command, and, in their first important engagement at Winceby in 1643, each soldier of that regiment charged the enemy, with

his Bible in his pocket, and his watchword for the day was "religion." The first characteristic of this Pilgrim company was the religion which inspired them founded upon that Bible, whose teachings they revered and followed, and which guided and directed them in every struggle and in every peril, and led them through the vicissitudes of the earthly life up to the God whom they worshipped and adored. Like Cromwell's "Ironsides," having the fear of God in their hearts, they knew no other fear.

¶ The second distinguishing characteristic of the Pilgrims was toleration, the recognition of the freedom of the individual conscience and of the right of every man to worship as he saw fit, perhaps the best fruit of Pilgrim sowing. They were Separatists and Independents, but their first minister, after the landing, was a Church of England man, and I leave it to the champion of the Puritans here present, or to their critic who preceded me, to say whether that was not an instance of singular toleration. Puritan and Pilgrim, Baptist and Catholic could sit down side by side, around the table, in the Governor's house at Plymouth. They hung no witches and they persecuted no Quakers.

¶ That Pilgrim company was also distinguished for its declaration and maintenance of the principle of civil liberty, of self-government, the vital air of social progress. After coming here, without charter or patent or right to the soil, they gathered in the cabin of the Mayflower to frame the compact which recognized the right of the majority to rule and the duty of all to submit to the well-considered will of that majority as crystallized in law and ordinance. There is no more striking and suggestive scene in Pilgrim history than that of the leaders of that company standing about the table, in the cabin of the Mayflower, with the light of the New World streaming down upon them through the open hatchway,

their faces all aglow with the hopes and visions of the coming years, waiting to sign their names to that immortal compact which lies at the basis of free, democratic, representative institutions.

¶ Then, too, they brought with them, what some colonies have lacked, a rare good sense and marvelous sagacity, which were illustrated in a hundred ways, and in none more clearly than in the fact—which you, sir, will recognize—that in that first plan of government they did not attempt to frame a complete and well-defined code of laws, but were content to meet the imperious necessities of the future as they arose and leave to that future to determine the law or ordinance necessary to meet its pressing needs. Only after three years had passed was the first law enacted. The second law did not come for six years.

¶ Lastly, there was not only the expression of the rights of each and the obligations and duties which they owed to each, but they showed their recognition of and their regard for the rights of others, of the strangers without the gates, of the aboriginal owners of the soil. They came here with no other knowledge of the Indian than was to be gained from the marvelous and exaggerated tales of the early voyagers. Their first important act, in the spring, was to make the famous treaty with Massasoit, thus securing the Indian as an ally and not as a foe, and without charter or patent acquiring their titles to their homes by virtue of a free and voluntary grant from the Indian owners of the soil. It was only after Massasoit had died and the leaders of the Pilgrim company were sleeping upon the hillside that the settlement saw the terrors of an Indian foray and the lights of burning homes, not till then did "the blood of their sons fatten their cornfields, or the war-whoop awaken the sleep of the cradle." Winslow, fifty years after the landing, could honestly say that "the English did not

possess one foot of land within the limits of this colony, but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase from the Indian proprietors."

¶ Reverence for religion, toleration, civil liberty, self-government, recognition of the rights of all, regard for the rights of others characterize and illumine the Pilgrim life and character and movement. I am mindful, Mr. President, that there are other colonies in which those fundamentals or some of them were happily present, but I claim without fear of contradiction, and ask that that claim may be allowed, that they were the first to clearly recognize and loyally follow those high ideals which have made this country happy, prosperous and great.

¶ It is well, then, sir, on occasions like this, to listen to the story, though often told before and to be retold at succeeding anniversarsies in the long years to follow, to join in the songs of praise and thanksgiving, in the tributes of affection and respect, in the words of tender recognition of their lofty purpose, their sublime faith, their unconquerable will, their struggle and their victory; to gratefully acknowledge the debt which this country owes to those men who first laid the foundations of free, democratic institutions and representative government upon the Rock of Plymouth, and taught that the best bulwarks of the great republic must always be freedom, education, morality and law. The echoes of these celebrations, commemorating their lives and labors, starting from the shores of Plymouth Bay, passing over rivers and prairies and mountains, and crossing a continent, will not wholly lose themselves in distant islands, amidst the soft murmurs of Pacific seas.

¶ Therefore, gentlemen, I give you, as the sentiment of the day we celebrate, "The Memory of the Pilgrims."

"They did the work they had to do,
They builded better than they knew,
So must the few whom Fate
Selects to found a State.
They founded theirs with psalm and prayers—
What sounder State could be than theirs
The first since time began—
Of faith in God and man."

¶ (The entire company responded by rising and honoring the sentiment.)

Good Night

¶ The President: Gentlemen, one word before we adjourn. I wish to thank very sincerely our Entertainment Committee, Mr. Cornish, the chairman, particularly; our very efficient secretary, Mr. Mumford; and our worthy Treasurer, Mr. Borden, for all the work they have done and time they have given to make this dinner the most perfect in all details, I think, of any I have ever attended. I wish you all, gentlemen, a very "Merry Christmas" and very "Happy New Year"; and, hoping we may all meet here together one year hence, I bid you "Good-night."

¶ (The festivities here closed, at 11.15 o'clock p.m., and the company dispersed.)

Constitution and By-Laws

¶ We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name.

¶ The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania.

II. Object.

¶ Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership.

¶ 1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

¶ 2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

¶ 3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

IV. Annual Meetings.

¶ 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

¶ 2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council.

¶ 1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

¶ Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

¶ (*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

¶ (*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

¶ (*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

¶ (*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

¶ 2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers.

¶ 1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

¶ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

¶ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees.

¶ 1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

¶ 2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

¶ 3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

¶ 4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes.

¶ The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity.

¶ 1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

¶ 2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum.

¶ Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees.

¶ The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival.

¶ An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day

is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal.

¶ 1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

¶ 2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property.

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

¶ This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

XV. Amendment

¶ 1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

¶ 2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

¶ 3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Centennial National Bank.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Little, Amos R.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	Phila. Tr., S. D. & Ins. Co., 413 Chestnut St.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Aldrich, Silas,	308 South Tenth Street.	Dec., 1896.
Alexander, Charles O.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Edward E.,	Overbrook.	Dec., 1894.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allen, Joseph Dana,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1899.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Ames, Prof. Herman V.,	University of Pennsylvania.	Nov., 1901.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.

Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Albert L.,	18 Strawberry Street.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	6099 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bates, W. Welcome,	2027 North College Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Battles, Frank,	135 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	812 Girard Building.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus,	1912 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	17 North Thirty-fourth St.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road,	Dec., 1899.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	715 Corinthian Avenue.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Bolles, Prof. Albert S.,	Haverford.	May, 1884.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	1803 Pine Street.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth St.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	623 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Henry W.,	423 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1889.

Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	500 North Broad Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Bushnell, Charles E.,	1836 Pine Street.	Dec., 1893.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1895.
Butler, Henry E.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Carr, George Bradford,	506 Girard Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	115 Gowen Avenue, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	222 South Front Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	222 South Front Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chase, Howard A.,	1430 South Penn Square.	Dec., 1886.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Streets, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claflin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-Second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	710 Bullitt Building.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1830 Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	142 South Front Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.

Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Cragin, Charles I.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Crowell, Charles B.,	1205 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	Edgewater Park, N. J.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darling, Nathan,	1119 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Haverford.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	42 Fifth Avenue, New York.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	130 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Dorrance, G. Morris,	Broad Street Station.	Nov., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1626 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	1724 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1896.

Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	4111 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	1127 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	5933 Germantown Avenue.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	1820 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Furber, William Copeland,	504 Phila. Bank Building.	Dec., 1898.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gage, Clinton,	Chelten Avenue, Oak Lane.	Feb., 1897.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Getchell, F. H., M.D.,	1432 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	710 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	2217 E. Cumberland Street.	Jan., 1889.
Hagar, Walter F.,	5913 Greene Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	48 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hancock, Henry J.,	801 Real Est. Tr. Building.	Dec., 1901.
Hare, Dr. Hobart Amory,	1801 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1898.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	70 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.

Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	701 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Holden, Francis M.,	123 South Twentieth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Horn, Austin Spencer,	1824 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	1528 North Seventh Street.	Dec., 1897.
How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Arthur W.,	2032 DeLancey Street.	Nov., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road, Gtn.	June, 1892.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	1516 K St., N.W., Wash.,D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	614 North Tenth Street.	Apl. 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Janes, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2037 Locust Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,		Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	3421 North Nineteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	220 Pelham Road, Gtn.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Ave., Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kenney, H. F.,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1881.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	522 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Kimball, William S.,	404 South Forty-second St.	Dec., 1902.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.

Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	Bryn Mawr.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4300 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	4019 Spring Garden Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lewis, H. M.,	Wayne Ave., W. of School L.	Dec., 1881.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. cor. Broad & Arch Sts.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Lovejoy, Arthur B.,	3901 Chestnut Street.	Aug., 1892.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	2105 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mears, William A.,	425 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Miller, James C.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1890.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	305 Girard Building.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	Eighteenth and Hamilton Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Rev. Charles W.,	307 South Fortieth Street.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Newton, Charles C.,	Twenty-fourth and Pine Sts.	Dec., 1894.

North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmstead, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Port Kennedy.	Oct., 1897.
Paulding, Tattnall,	Third and Walnut Streets.	Feb., 1896.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl., 1888.
Perkins, Francis M., M.D.,	1428 Pine Street.	Dec., 1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	1518 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	909A Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	20 South Front Street.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Rhodes, James M.,	N. E. cor. 3d & Chestnut Sts.	Dec., 1901.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Nov., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sanger, Edward Grafton,	Glenwood and Park Avenues.	Dec., 1895.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	27 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	27 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shackford, Capt. J. W.,	2317 St. Alban's Place.	Dec., 1883.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	104 South Twenty-first Street.	Apl., 1901.

Shattuck, Frank R.,	800 Betz Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shippen, Edward,	1207 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,	311 Market Street.	May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Charles Emory,	700 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clark,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, Charles W.,	219 South Forty-first Street.	Dec., 1883.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Co.,	Oct., 1903.
Steinmetz, Joseph Allison,	744 Drexel Building.	Jan., 1901.
Stetson, David S.,	2323 DeLancey Street.	Dec., 1901.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Entriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	1530 North Fifteenth Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stillwell, James C.,	4018 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Taber, George H.,	814 Frick Building, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Tenney, John,	212 South Third Street.	Jan., 1888.

Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	Thirty-second and Walnut Sts.	Dec., 1899.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D.,	202 South Thirty-ninth Street.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Upham, Frank H.,	4910 Walton Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Valle, Paul B.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1933 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tilson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Gen. Lucius H.,	419 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waters, Daniel A.,	1514 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1882.
Wayland, Francis L.,	514 Franklin Building.	Dec., 1899.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weeks, S. Merrill, D.D.S.,	1829 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whittier, John W.,	1836 North Twelfth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1818 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.

Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	233 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	Pier 18, South Delaware Ave.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	338 South Delaware Avenue.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	1231 Market Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worcester, William L., Rev.,	4300 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.

Obituary

Francis Gordon Bates died on March 17th. He was born in Barre, Mass., in 1842, and his ancestors were some of the Revolutionary heroes of that State. In 1876 he came to this city, where, with others, he organized one department of what is now the James Smith Woolen Machinery Company. He later became president of the Bates Steel Company, having invented the process which they used in the manufacture of steel. With former Superintendent Dalzell, of the Carnegie Company, he also invented a machine for rolling steel rails. Mr. Bates was a member of the Masons and several other fraternal organizations, of the Central Congregational Church, and joined the Society in 1901.

John Morris Butler died on May 24th. He was born in Sandusky, O., in 1842. He left Kenyon College to enter the army as a private in Co. B, 101st Ohio Volunteers, Army of the Cumberland; was advanced to captain and served on staff of Jefferson Davis; was captured at battle of Stone River, and made prisoner of war in Libby Prison; was paroled in 1863, and honorably discharged in 1864. Mr. Butler was interested in railroads, real estate and the promotion of various enterprises. He joined the Society in 1886.

Col. J. C. Fuller died on October 19th. He was born in Massachusetts in 1827. In 1871, with Mr. W. H. Woodward, of Carlisle, Mr. Fuller went to Cumberland County from Luzerne County, where they operated coal mines, and accepted the Presidency of the South Mountain Mining and Iron Company, of which he became part owner. In 1873 Mr. Fuller sold out to the Thomas Iron Company, and in 1877 bought it back. In connection

with Jay Cooke, Mr. Fuller practically owned all of the estate at Pine Grove Furnace, controlling about 25,000 acres of land. Mr. Fuller built the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad in 1884, and sold it in 1891 to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, retaining the portion from Hunters' Run to Pine Grove Furnace. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Union League, and joined the Society in 1882.

¶ **John A. Harding** died on October 21st. He was born in Welfleet, Mass., in 1835; was educated in the public schools of that town, and started in business as a building contractor at Cambridge, Mass. About 1865, he and his brother Stephen came to Philadelphia and started in the salt and smoked fish business, which was for many years one of the leading fish firms in this city, and which was continued until two years ago, when Mr. Harding and his only son started in the merchandise brokerage business. Mr. Harding is survived by a son and daughter, both of whom are married. His wife, who was Miss Abbie R. Newcomb, died only six months before his own decease. He joined the Society in 1892.

¶ **Clarke Merchant** died on May 7th. He was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1836. His grandfather, George Merchant, fought in the War of 1812, and became Mayor of Albany, N. Y., and the treasurer of the State. Clarke Merchant was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander for services on the James River during the Civil War, after which he was made executive officer on the frigate "Constitution," used as a training ship. Mr. Merchant resigned from the Navy, and entered the firm of Carmen, Merchant & Shaw, agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and later engaged extensively in the sheet copper and tin-plate business, which he continued till his death. Mr. Merchant married a daughter of Hon. Henry

M. Watts, Ex-U. S. Minister to Austria. He was a member of the Union League and other clubs, and joined the Society in 1901.

¶ William Arthur Pratt died September 19th. He was born in Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y., in 1854, and removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1862. Mr. Pratt belonged to one of the oldest Connecticut families. He was a graduate of Yale College, Sheffield Scientific Department, of the Class of 1875. Prior to his entering the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which occurred in 1880, Mr. Pratt was Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor under the Surveyor-General of Colorado, and also as Special Aid, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, upon the resurvey of the water-front of Philadelphia. Mr. Pratt was a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, and of the University Club of Philadelphia. He joined the Society in 1902.

¶ Hiram C. Roberts died July 1st. He was born in 1864, at Winsted, Conn., where his early life was spent. Mr. Roberts came to Philadelphia in 1891, and entered the firm of Vallee Brothers Electrical Company, which continued until 1898, when he organized the H. C. Roberts Electric Supply Company, of which he was sole owner until October, 1903, when a corporation was formed, of which Mr. Roberts was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and served until the time of his death. He was married in 1892, and is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Names of Deceased Members

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Boardman, Geo. Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	——, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Edward W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard. Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.

Names of Deceased Members of the

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	
Passmore. J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	——, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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